

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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GOVERNMENT EXPRESSES CONCERN OVER SOVIET MILITARY MANEUVERS

Abe: Maneuvers 'Unlawful'

OW071239Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1221 GMT 7 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 7 Jun (KYODO)--Chief Cabinet Secretary Shintaro Abe charged Wednesday that it is unlawful for Soviet Far Eastern forces to engage in land and sea maneuvers around the southern Kuriles, as was reported.

At a news conference, the chief Cabinet secretary said that the report has not yet been confirmed. He pointed out, however, that the southern Kuriles are part of Japan's inherent territory, and that the Soviet Union has approved Japanese fishing operations in the sea around these islands.

He charged that it is unreasonable and unlawful for the Soviet Union to designate this area as a danger zone and to commence war games there. He said Japan must confirm the truth of the reported maneuvers and take all possible countermeasures in accordance with international law.

The chief Cabinet secretary thus hinted at demanding compensation from the Soviet Union, in the event of damage to Japanese fisheries resulting from the maneuvers. He did not touch upon the connection between the reported Soviet military maneuvers and the Japan-China treaty negotiations which are expected to reopen soon. He only stated that the government is not yet considering such a connection.

Speculation here is, however, that the Soviet Union has begun the military maneuvers to dissuade Japan from concluding a peace and friendship treaty with China. This is predicated on the fact that the Soviet Union gave Japan an advance notice of the military maneuvers the day after the Japanese Government proposed to reopen the treaty negotiations with China on May 31.

There is a growing feeling of anxiety over the countermeasures to be taken by the Soviet Union in the event of resumption of the Japan-China treaty negotiations.

USSR Ignores Protest

OW080639Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0629 GMT 8 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpts] Tokyo, 8 Jun (KYODO)--Chief Cabinet Secretary Shintaro Abe disclosed Thursday that the Soviet Union has not yet replied to the Japanese Government's protest lodged last week on reported Soviet military maneuvers around Etorofu Island off eastern Hokkaido. The protest was made to Moscow as soon as the Soviet Union announced its plan to conduct firing practice on and in the waters off the Soviet-held Japanese island.

Abe said the government was still unable to confirm that the maneuvers were actually being conducted although the Japanese Self-Defense Forces have detected a large movement of Soviet naval vessels and aircraft in the waters around Etorofu.

The chief Cabinet secretary said he did not believe the intention behind the military maneuvers was to check Japanese moves for resumption of peace treaty talks between Tokyo and Peking. Japan has maintained a calm attitude because the treaty issue between Japan and China does not concern the Russians and the proposed treaty is not aimed at any third party, he said.

Abe said he was puzzled over what the Soviets were really up to in conducting military maneuvers so close to Japan at this time. If the maneuvers are confirmed, the Japanese Government will make another protest to the Soviet Union, Abe said.

Countermeasures Considered

OW080943Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0921 GMT 8 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 8 Jun (AFP)--The government today set up a headquarters in the prime minister's office to study measures against the reported large scale Soviet landing maneuvers on Etorofu Island, off Japan's northernmost island Hokkaido. The Soviet Union has been reportedly carrying out the maneuvers since the end of May and it established a danger zone between June 5 and 11 off the west coast of the island in Kurile.

Claiming that the zone considered includes a part of its territorial waters, Japan lodged a protest with the Soviet Union through its embassy in Moscow to stop such "exercises" immediately. However, a spokesman of the Foreign Ministry said the Soviet Union has not yet replied as of today. The spokesman also said the ministry confirmed that the Soviet Union was carrying out a "practice" on Etorofu Island, one of the four islands Japan has been demanding that the Soviet Union return. However, he said whether the practice was such large-scale landing maneuvers or not had not yet been confirmed.

It is the second time the Soviet Union has conducted military practice around Etorofu waters since 1970.

The spokesman, Mr Hideo Kagami, director-general of the ministry's Information Bureau, said that the protest was made not only because it includes Japanese territorial waters, but because it endangers Japanese fishing boats operating in the area. "Japan reserves the right to ask for compensation if damages were sustained by any of the Japanese fishing boats, 19 boats were operating in the designated area when the Soviet Union served notice, but all of them have left the waters," he added.

Meanwhile, Mr Keiichi Ito, director-general of the Defense Agency's Defense Bureau, told a Diet committee today that his agency had not yet confirmed the maneuvers. He said press reports on the subject were based on judgments by the chief of staff but it does not represent the agency's view. Mr Ito then declared that the Defense Agency is building up its forces against a possible threat from the Soviet Union, but not from China.

2,000 Soviet Troops Involved

OW071241Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1229 GMT 7 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 7 Jun (KYODO)--About 2,000 land, sea and air troops are estimated to be taking part in the Soviet military maneuvers around the Japanese-claimed Southern Kuriles, the Defense Agency disclosed Wednesday. The agency added that naval ships and aircraft, such as Antonov-12 transport planes and landing ship tanks (LST's), seem to have been mobilized in the present maneuvers.

It is thought that landing maneuvers were held on the island of Etoforu, the largest of the four Japanese-claimed northern islands, in view of the preceding moves of Soviet military helicopters, transport planes and LST's.

The Defense Agency said the present maneuvers began toward the end of May, and were expected to last for about 3 weeks. The Soviet Union wants to hold full-scale landing maneuvers, including long-distance aircraft flight and navigation of its naval ships in the Far East, the agency added.

FUKUDA SAYS TOO EARLY TO TELL ABOUT ECONOMIC RECOVERY

OW080645Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0731 GMT 8 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 8 Jun (KYODO)--Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda said Thursday it was too early to conclude that the Japanese economy was now definitely in a recovery phase. However, he told a national conference of mayors that the economy was heading for recovery, and added: "This trend must be maintained." If the recovery process should prove short-lived, the government would take appropriate steps, Fukuda said.

The prime minister reiterated his resolve to have the controversial bill for implementation of the Japan-South Korea joint Continental Shelf development agreement enacted during the current Diet session ending June 16. The bill was approved by the House of Representatives and is now before the House of Councillors.

Fukuda said the Diet session had been extended for the express purpose of enacting the bill. He said 4 years had passed since the agreement was signed and that relations between Japan and South Korea were getting strained.

EXPORTS OF STEEL TO CHINA SHOW SHARP INCREASE

OW080947Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0839 GMT 8 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 8 Jun (KYODO)--China replaced the United States as the biggest steel export market for Japan for the first time in 2 years and 2 months in April, according to the Japan Iron and Steel Federation.

According to revised statistics published by the federation, China imported 454,000 tons of steel on a shipment basis from Japan in April, as against U.S. imports of 358,000 tons. This is the first time since February 1976 that China imported more steel from this country than the United States, the federation says. South Korea was the third largest customer, taking 203,000 tons.

The federation says Chinese steel demand has been increasing sharply since the expulsion of the "gang of four," while U.S. imports have been on a decrease reflecting its increasingly protectionist trend.

The April figure for China represented a sharp increase of 21.2 percent over the previous month, while the total for the United States was off 9.7 percent.

Meanwhile, Japan's overall steel exports in April totaled 2,542,000 tons in volume, down 5.9 percent from March, and \$928,460,000 in value, down 4.4 percent. The average export price for April was \$365 per ton, up \$5 over the preceding month. Of the total, rolled carbon steel accounted for 2,267,000 tons, down 4.5 percent from March, and rolled specialty steel 157,000 tons, down 15 percent.

ISSUANCE OF REENTRY PERMITS TO ANTI-PAK KOREANS CONSIDERED

OW021241Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1237 GMT 2 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpts] Tokyo, 2 Jun (KYODO)--Justice Minister Mitsuo Setoyama said Friday he would consider issuing reentry permits to eight anti-Seoul South Korean residents in Japan who want to attend an international conference scheduled in Bonn, West Germany, June 5-6, it was reported.

He made the statement, which represents a slight shift in the government's attitude on the Korea issue, when two leaders of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy in South Korea and Reunification of the Peninsula delivered a personal appeal. The representatives of the South Korean group were accompanied by Hideo Den, leader of the United Social Democratic Party.

At the meeting, Setoyama said he would ask the International Red Cross to issue the necessary certification to allow them to travel to Bonn. His remarks were taken to mean that the government is moving toward authorizing overseas tours with limited objectives by Korean residents who consider themselves South Korean but are opposed to the present government there. The government already permits pro-Pyongyang Koreans to make overseas trips.

GOVERNMENT MODIFIES RULES ON VIETNAMESE REFUGEES

OW041039Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1030 GMT 4 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 4 Jun (KYODO)--Detailed rules concerning applications filed by Vietnamese refugees seeking permanent residence in Japan have been decided recently, it was learned Sunday. The government had decided in April to permit such refugees to reside in Japan if there are guarantors or sound references. Up to now, Vietnamese refugees rescued on the high seas and brought to Japan aboard ships had been allowed to remain in Japan only temporarily until they found a third country which will allow them permanent residence.

Under the detailed rules decided, the office in Japan of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees in Otemachi, Tokyo, will become the outlet for accepting the applications. The refugees desiring to stay in Japan will be allowed to remain in the country if they are adopted by a Japanese national or a foreign resident in Japan, if they succeed in finding a "foster parent" who is engaged in stable business activities or if they gave a guarantor who will assure them of employment. Documents necessary for filing the application differ depending on the cases. The number of Vietnamese refugees staying temporarily in Japan totaled 248 as of Sunday. Of them, more than 20 reportedly want to reside in Japan permanently.

AGRICULTURE-FORESTRY MINISTRY TO BE RESTRUCTURED, RENAMED

OW071341Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1238 GMT 7 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpt] Tokyo, 7 Jun (KYODO)--The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of Japan will be renamed "the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery" effective July 5. Apart from the change of name, the ministry is also undergoing structural and personnel changes to cope with the expanding fishery administration and reorganization of the deficit-ridden forestry administration. The Diet upper house Wednesday passed a bill renaming the ministry and authorizing reorganization proposed last year. The ministry will reinforce the fisheries agency by creating a "promotion department" which will develop fishing within Japan's 200-nautical-mile fishery zone, and set up a "fish farming institute" and a "fishery engineering institute." The ministry will also try to improve the forestry agency's functions by creating a new post of deputy director and streamlining five regional forestry offices in Hokkaido. The ministry's spokesman said the cost of the changes will be insignificant.

SOUTH KOREA TO RETURN VICTIMS OF BOAT SINKING

OWO71649Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1639 GMT 7 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Panmunjom, 7 Jun (KCNA)--The 388th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held today at Panmunjom at the proposal of our side.

At the meeting Major General Han Chu-kyong, senior member of our side, exposed--citing concrete facts--how the South Korean puppet clique mobilized naval craft to commit the thrice-cursed piratic act of shelling and sinking our peaceful fishing boat, which was adrift on the high seas after losing its course due to engine trouble while catching fish in the sea off Wonsan, and of kidnapping our fishermen on 19 May. He bitterly condemned the inhumane act of not sending back our fishermen until this date 20 days after they were kidnapped and strongly demanded the enemy side to send back without delay all of our fishermen in detention. Pressed hard by our side, the enemy side could not but agree to send back all of our fishermen.

The MAC meeting was followed by the 451st meeting of secretaries. The secretaries' meeting discussed procedural matters concerning the sending back and receiving of our fishermen kidnapped by the South Korean puppet clique on the high seas. The two sides agreed to hand over and take in the fishermen at Panmunjom at 11 hours 13 June.

U.S. TROOP WITHDRAWAL PLEDGE MASKS WAR SCHEME

SKO71125Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0715 GMT 7 Jun 78 SK

[Unattributed talk: "The U.S. Imperialists' Provocative Maneuver for War is Becoming More Open Behind the Curtain of Troop Withdrawal"]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught that the U.S. authorities, increasingly pulling back from their pledge to withdraw U.S. forces from South Korea, are accelerating war preparations against our republic and the reinforcement of armaments on an unprecedentedly large scale. So taught the great leader.

The U.S. imperialists today are more openly perpetrating a maneuver for aggression against our nation behind the curtain of troop withdrawal. The rascals, raving about compensatory measures for troop withdrawal and balance of power, are drastically increasing their naval forces in South Korea and transferring enormous quantities of military equipment to the South Korean puppet clique. In the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the rascals recently passed bills for transferring \$800 million in military equipment to the South Korean puppet clique and for offering \$275 million in military sales program credits during fiscal year 1979, as well as \$90 million for storage of ammunition. It is known that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are going to introduce numerous lethal weapons, including 21 F-5E fighters, M-48A1 tanks and Hawk missiles to South Korea. Moreover, the U.S. imperialists are planning to increase the U.S. Air Force in South Korea by 20 to 25 percent by the end of this year and to newly construct storage facilities for jet fuel and ammunition there. The U.S. House Armed Services Committee recently approved \$23 million in military construction projects for fiscal year 1979. This plan aims at providing military facilities for the U.S. imperialist aggressors who are forcibly occupying South Korea, supporting the buildup of the U.S. Air Force in South Korea and constructing military installations to implement the defense commitment to the South Korean puppet clique. It is known that the construction of a special warfare facility and airfield expansion project are involved in this plan.

Thus the U.S. imperialists are not only increasing the aggressive forces and war potential in South Korea on a large scale, but also viciously continuing the war exercise racket against us. That the U.S. imperialists last March staged a joint South Korea-U.S. operational exercise in South Korea, which was unprecedented in scale and mobilized more than 100,000 aggressive troops and enormous military equipment, is a good example. It is already known that this war exercise racket, called "Team Spirit '78," was a comprehensive war exercise racket mobilizing numerous troops and simulating an attack against the northern half of the republic from the land, sea and air. Since then, U.S. imperialists have also staged an extremely provocative war racket--a joint South Korea-U.S. river-crossing operation along the Imjin River on the western front.

Moreover, the U.S. imperialists are conducting many more military exercises against us. This is clearly shown by the fact that the commander of the U.S. imperialists' aggressive forces, which forcibly occupy South Korea, openly clamored that South Korea and the United States are mounting daily unpublicized military exercises on the land and sea and in the air. The U.S. imperialists are openly raving that they will continuously hold large-scale military exercise rackets such as the U.S.-South Korea joint military exercise.

The U.S. imperialists are frenziedly conducting military exercises while conjuring up a U.S.-South Korea joint command to establish the command system for a war of aggression against North Korea. They are also maneuvering to create quick reaction strike forces. The U.S. imperialists are thus accelerating war preparations and frequently committing provocative acts against us along the military demarcation line. During the period from 11 April to 5 May the U.S. imperialists instigated the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique to commit absurd military provocative acts about 20 times along the military demarcation line and to violate the armistice agreement about 1,600 times.

All this clearly shows that the U.S. imperialists, behind the screen of the troop withdrawal, are more viciously and openly pushing ahead with maneuvers against our republic, that the so-called troop withdrawal pledge is nothing but a fraudulent trick to conceal their aggressive maneuvers. Actually, the U.S. imperialists are further retreating from their troop withdrawal pledge, having rendered this pledge nominal by immensely increasing South Korea's aggressive forces and reinforcing the military exercise racket.

The U.S. imperialists, by further stepping up aggressive maneuvers against Korea, aim at revitalizing the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, which is completely alienated domestically and internationally and trembling with anxiety, suppressing the struggle spirit among the South Korean people and maintaining colonial rule in South Korea. The U.S. imperialists are attempting to aggravate tension in Korea by further strengthening their aggressive criminal maneuvers. They are viciously maneuvering to fabricate, without fail, two Koreas by threatening our country with force and thereby obstructing the country's reunification and fixing its division. Thus, the U.S. imperialists are attempting to maintain South Korea as their colony and military base and, using it as a foothold, realize their persistent desire for aggression against the northern half of the republic.

The U.S. imperialists' instigating the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique to a new war venture by transferring massive quantities of modern military equipment and their strengthening military collusion between the United States, Japan and South Korea by dragging in Japanese militarist forces, are intended to accomplish their aggressive desires. This is only a wild fancy which cannot be realized. The U.S. imperialists' aggressive maneuvers, daily becoming more overt, are absurd acts against the trend of the times, and evoking increasing indignation from the world's peace-loving people.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors should look straight at reality, stop the criminal, aggressive maneuvers and immediately withdraw from South Korea, taking along all weapons of mass destruction.

SOUTH KOREAN OFFICIALS SEEK ASYLUM ABROAD

OW071053Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 7 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Jun (KCNA)--There have been a string of reports about one-time officials of the present puppet regime seeking asylum abroad in protest against puppet Pak Chong-hui at a time when the flames of the antifascist struggle of the people are raging fiercer.

Breaking with traitor Pak Chong-hui are participants in the fascist "military coup," who had held ministerial posts in the present puppet government and diplomats, retired generals of the puppet army and even former bosses of the puppet Central Intelligence Agency, the mainstay of the suppressive machine propping up the puppet regime. Kim Hyong-uk, former director of the puppet CIA; Choe Tok-sin, retired lieutenant general of the puppet army and former puppet foreign minister; and Choe Hong-hui, retired major general of the puppet army who was commander of its Sixth Army, are among those who severed ties with puppet Pak Chong-hui, repenting their errors in tailing behind him.

Yang Yong-man, consul of the puppet Consulate General in Toronto, Canada, sought asylum abroad in March in protest against the outrages of the puppet clique in stretching its crooked hand of suppression even to compatriots overseas who are struggling against fascism and for democracy and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. Son Ho-yong, chief of the New York district branch of the puppet CIA and consul at the puppet Consulate General in New York, and Yi Yong-hui, an agent of the puppet CIA and councillor of the puppet observer office at the United Nations, sought refuge abroad last fall, disillusioned at the treacheries of the puppets.

Over the last five years or more, tens of men of the puppet ruling circles defected in protest against puppet Pak Chong-hui. From April last year to March this year, ten puppet diplomats defected. After the establishment of the fascist "yusin system" it has become a trend within the puppet ruling quarters to flee to foreign countries. And this is not without reason.

A Korean paper published in Canada, commenting on this wholesale defection, said: "This is their courageous decision taken on the premise that the Pak regime has not many days to last."

People saw how mercilessly traitor Pak Chong-hui kicked out overnight his once most trusted confidants such as Yun Pil-yong, "commander of the metropolitan garrison," Kang Chang-song, "army security commander," and Kim Chae-chun, "director of the CIA," as if they were worn-out shoes to reinforce his one-man dictatorship. And they saw how brutally he murdered Kim Song-kon, chairman of the Financial Committee of the Democratic Republican Party, and Hong Chong-chol, "special aide" at "Chongwadae," who were also his confidants.

Those serving the puppet regime are confronted with a serious problem: whether they should face the judgment by the people by following puppet Pak Chong-hui to the end, or disengage themselves from the traitors' group by determinedly severing ties with him. The second road is chosen by those who do not want to be destined to doom with the stain of a traitor on their names and those who have the last shreds of national conscience.

Those who broke with the puppet clique are now pooling their strength in the anti-Pak Chong-hui struggle. Ever-harder blows will be struck at traitor Pak Chong-hui from within and without as time flows.

VISITORS FROM CHINA CONCLUDE TOURS OF COUNTRY

Science-Technology Group

SK080355Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 8 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Jun (KCNA)--The Chinese scientific and technological cooperation delegation headed by Ho Ping-chang, vice-minister of coal industry of the People's Republic of China, left Pyongyang yesterday by train after visiting our country from 23 May for attending the 18th meeting of the Korea-China Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation.

While staying in Korea the delegation visited a historic site of revolution and inspected industrial establishments, cooperative farms and educational and cultural institutions in Pyongyang, Anju and Chongjin.

PEOPLE'S DAILY Delegation

SK080353Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 8 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Jun (KCNA)--The delegation of the Chinese PEOPLE'S DAILY, the organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China headed by its editor-in-chief Hu Chi-wei, left Pyongyang on 7 June by train after visiting Korea.

Staying in Korea from 16 May, the delegation went to a historic site of revolution and went round industrial establishments, cooperative farms and educational and cultural institutions in Pyongyang, South Hamgyong Province, North Hwanghae Province, Kangwon Province and South Pyongan Province.

It toured Kaesong and saw the room of the armistice talks, the hall where the armistice agreement was signed and the conference room of the Military Armistice Commission in Panmunjom. There the guests said that today the U.S. imperialists have no ground to justify their occupation of South Korea any longer. They stressed that the peoples and armies of China and Korea would always fight shoulder to shoulder in any storm and win victory together.

NODONG SINMUN ON DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL INDUSTRY

OW071613Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1557 GMT 7 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang 7 Jun (KCNA)--Newspapers here today dedicate articles to the 20th anniversary of the publication of "On Expanding the Production of Mass Consumption Goods and Improving Commodity Circulation" (7 June 1958), a classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The great leader published this immortal work at the historic June 1958 plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea.

In an article headlined "Classic Work That Brought About a Radical Turn in the Development of Local Industry and the Betterment of the People's Living," NODONG SINMUN says:

This work of the great leader is a historic document that effected a radical turn in satisfying the increasing demand of the people for consumer goods and foodstuffs, developing medium and small-scale local industry along with large-scale central industry, and further consolidating the foundation of our independent national economy.

In the work the great leader clarified that it is the supreme fighting goal of the Workers Party of Korea to steadily improve the people's lives. In the work he said that one of the most important tasks facing the party is to largely expand the foodstuff processing industry and daily necessities production. He comprehensively expounded this task and indicated concrete ways for its fulfillment.

At the historic June 1958 plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the party, the great leader advanced the policy of developing medium and small-scale local factories alongside modern large-scale factories in the domain of light industry.

This policy is an original and revolutionary one for rapidly increasing the production of consumer goods and further heightening the speed of the development of light industry and the national economy as a whole without much state investment by actively tapping and exploiting the reserves and possibilities latent in the national economy in reliance upon the initiative and creative ingenuity of the popular masses.

The building of powerful light industrial bases consisting of modern large-scale centrally-controlled industry and locally-controlled industry was of great importance in socialist construction and the revolutionary struggle of our people.

First of all, this made it possible for the state to meet the growing demand of the people for consumer goods and invest more funds in the construction of heavy industry.

This also insured many-sided development of the economy, gave full scope to the superiority of an independent national economy and played an important role in improving the people's living and realising the working classization of the whole society.

With the successful implementation of the policy of developing local industry alongside central industry in the production of consumer goods, the productive relations between town and country were strengthened and the industry's advanced method of enterprise management and production culture and technique disseminated in the countryside to greatly contribute to gradually diminishing the distinctions between town and country.

In conclusion, the article says the work of the great leader clarified the essence and characteristics of socialist commerce, a number of problems of principle arising in improving commodity circulation and concrete ways for improving and expanding foreign trade.

LOCAL INDUSTRY BOOSTS PRODUCTION OF CONSUMER GOODS

OW071021Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 7 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Jun (KCNA)--The production of our local industry has grown 6 times over the past 20 years. This is a demonstration of the tremendous vitality of the policy set forth at the June 1958 plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea on building local industry factories in all cities and counties.

In our country, 7 June, the day when the historic plenary meeting was held, is observed every year as the day of local industry. At the plenary meeting the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward the original policy of developing small and medium-scale local factories alongside large, centrally-controlled factories in light industry.

Upholding the wise policy of the great leader, our people built more than 1,000 local industry factories in different parts of the country in only a few months after the plenary meeting.

The great leader personally visited many local industry factories in different parts of the country and brightly indicated the road to be followed by these factories, looking after the work and life of the functionaries and workers in this domain with a paternal affection.

Under the deep care and wise guidance of the fatherly leader, an average of over 10 local industry factories have now been built in each county of our country, which play a big part in the production of mass consumption goods. The scale of our local industry factories has grown and they have reached a very high level in their equipment and technique.

The output value per employee at our local industry factories, which are being equipped along modern lines, has increased several times over the past 20 years, and the number of technicians and specialists working at them swelled roughly 30 times.

Today our local industry factories produce large quantities of high-quality mass consumption goods needed for the daily life of our people. The variety of products has been augmented five times.

Tasty and nutritious foodstuffs, various kinds of fabrics, miscellaneous goods, furniture, bicycles, refrigerators for domestic use, TV sets and mechanical products for daily use turned out in large quantities at our local industry factories greatly contribute to the betterment of our people's lives.

Today local industry accounts for more than a half of the total production of consumer goods in our country. Our local industry will be further modernized and its output value will rise 2.4 times during the Second Seven-Year Plan period.

BRIEFS

MOSCOW WOMEN'S COUNCIL--Pyongyang, 31 May--The Council of the Women's International Democratic Federation supports the just struggle of the Korean people for reunifying the country independently and peacefully on a democratic principle without any outside interference. So said a solidarity document adopted at a meeting of the (?Council) of the Women's International Democratic Federation which was held recently in Moscow, according to a report. Referring to the Korean question, the document pointed out: The situation in Korea is strained due to the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique and their new military provocations. The Korean people demand the withdrawal of all U.S. troops and weapons of destruction, including nuclear weapons, from South Korea in accordance with the resolution of the 30th U.S. General Assembly, and demand an end to fascist terrorism and the release of all patriots, men and women. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0346 GMT 31 May 78 SK]

ANGOLAN PRESIDENT--Pyongyang, 31 May--Agostinho Neto, president of the People's Republic of Angola, on 22 May met O Man-sok, ambassador of our country to Angola, according to a report. The ambassador courteously conveyed the warm greetings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. Expressing deep thanks for the warm greetings of the great leader, the president asked the ambassador to convey his cordial regards to him. The president expressed satisfaction with the excellent development of friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Angola. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 31 May 78 SK]

MALI COUNCILLOR--Pyongyang, 31 May--Mangyongdae always inspires progressive people throughout the world with fresh vigour and courage. In sincerely wishing the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song good health and a long life for the reunification of Korea and the complete victory of the struggle against the imperialists and colonialists, poet Aliou Kamissoko, cultural councillor of the Ministry of Youth, Sports, Arts and Culture of the Republic of Mali, said this after visiting historic Mangyongdae. During their stay in our country from 16 April the poet and his wife inspected historic sites of revolution and economic, educational and cultural establishments in Pyongyang and local areas. The guests left Pyongyang on 30 May by plane. [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0406 GMT 31 May 78 SK]

JOURNALIST DELEGATIONS--Pyongyang, 31 May--A journalist delegation of NODONG SINMUN left Pyongyang on 30 May by plane for a visit to the German Democratic Republic. The party workers delegation of the Romanian Communist Party headed by Valeriu Vlăduțu and Swedish journalist Evert Kumm and his wife left here yesterday by plane after visiting our country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0350 GMT 31 May 78 SK]

AMBASSADOR TO AUSTRIA--Pyongyang, 31 May--Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, president of the Republic of Austria, on 23 May met Yi Won-pom, ambassador of our country to Austria prior to the latter's departure from Austria at the expiration of his term of office, according to a report from Vienna. The ambassador courteously conveyed the cordial greetings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed thanks for the personal cordial greetings of the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il-song. He asked the ambassador to convey his sincerest regards and wishes for good health and a long life to His Excellency Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Saying that he was pleased with the steady development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, the president expressed his conviction that the desire of the Korean people for the reunification of the country would certainly be realised. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0341 GMT 31 May 78 SK]

CHILDREN'S DAY--Pyongyang, 2 June--An athletic meet of kindergarten children in Pyongyang was held at the Taesongsan recreation ground in celebration of the second anniversary of the enforcement of the "Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on Nursing and Educating the Children" provided by the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song and the 28th anniversary of the 1 June International Children's Day. Kim Song-ae, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union, and Ho Chong-suk, Yu Kum-son and other personages concerned watched the athletic meet together with Women's Union functionaries, women and kindergarten teachers in the city. Present there were wives of foreign diplomatic envoys and foreign women and children in Pyongyang. Foreign children participated in the athletic meet. [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 2 Jun 78 SK]

PRC BADMINTON TEAM--A friendship badminton game was held at Pyongyang indoor stadium on 28 May between men and women badminton players of the DPRK and the PRC. Attending were personages concerned including Kim Yo-sun, PRC ambassador to our country Lu Chih-hsien and staff members of the Chinese Embassy in our country. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0400 GMT 29 May 78 SK]

AMBASSADOR MEETS WITH JAWORSKI, REPORTS 'FLEXIBILITY'

SK080107Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0055 GMT 8 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 8 June (HAPTONG)--Prospects for the South Korean Government and the U.S. Congress to find a way out of the impasse created by the U.S. House demand for sworn testimony by a former Korean diplomat on the alleged Korean payoff scandal appear reasonably good following a meeting between Korean Ambassador Kim Yong-sik and U.S. House ethics panel special counsel Leon Jaworski.

A high Foreign Ministry official said today Jaworski, who masterminded last week's U.S. House resolution demanding the former diplomat's testimony, showed "flexibility" on the controversial issue of testimony during his meeting with Kim in Washington Tuesday. The official emphasized the meeting could be taken as the first step toward the resumption of dialogue aimed at seeking a way out of the impasse, although Jaworski did not specifically say he would withdraw his demand, nor did he make any suggestion acceptable to Korea.

The Seoul government and the U.S. House are locked in a battle over the question of testimony by former Ambassador to the U.S. Kim Tong-cho ever since Seoul rejected the U.S. House resolution last week.

The Seoul government has said the House resolution threatening to cut off economic aid to Korea unless Seoul provides sworn testimony from the former diplomat is unwarranted in view of the provision of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Immunity. Although Seoul has rejected the U.S. congressional demand outright, it has discreetly left the door open for dialogue with the U.S. House, saying it is still willing to discuss options to the stiff U.S. demand.

CARTER'S NAVAL ACADEMY SPEECH SHOWS 'FIRM DETERMINATION'

SK080127Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0115 GMT 8 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Washington, 7 June (HAPTONG)--President Carter declared today, taking South Korea as an example of an unstable area along with Angola and Ethiopia, that the United States will surely honor its military commitments to these countries.

In his prepared speech to the graduating class of the U.S. Naval Academy, Carter stated, attacking the Soviet Union harshly, that the Russians prefer to use proxy forces to achieve their purposes in these areas, and these unstable regions provide a tempting target for their effort and all too often they seem ready to exploit any such opportunity.

The President went on to emphasize that "We will maintain a prudent and sustained level of military spending, more mobile forces and an undiminished presence in the Pacific." Saying that America has the capability to honor this commitment and that commitment to military strength will be honored, President Carter also stressed "We and our allies must and will be able to meet any foreseeable challenge to our security from strategic nuclear forces or from conventional forces."

Zbigniew Brzezinski, assistant to President Carter for national security affairs, also disclosed last April that the United States had decided to dispatch a quick-reaction force to South Korea in case of contingency following the withdrawal of U.S. ground forces from Korea.

Observers here interpreted Carter's announcement as his firm determination to protect South Korea from any communist attack despite the proposed pullout of American combat troops from the peninsula.

Criticizing that the Soviet Union apparently sees military power and military assistance as the best means of expanding their influence abroad, the president further accented that both the United States and the Soviet Union must exercise restraint in troubled areas and in turbulent times.

TALKS ON TRADE EXPANSION CONCLUDED WITH BELGIUM

SK080310Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0239 GMT 8 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 8 June (HAPTONG)--South Korea and Belgium today agreed to continue their efforts to expand two-way trade on a mutually beneficial basis. This was contained in a 12-point communique issued by Korean Commerce-Industry Minister Choe Kak-kyu and Belgian Minister of Foreign Trade Hektor de Bruyne at the close of their talks here today.

Minister Choe expressed his concern over the increasing EEC import restrictions on major Korean export items such as textiles, iron and steel products, canned mushrooms, and asked for the early easing of those restrictive measures, the joint statement said.

Assuring that the Belgian market remains open to imports and that the Belgian Government continues to be dedicated to the principle of free trade, the Belgian minister emphasized that these restrictive measures are temporary and will be removed as soon as possible, it said. The Belgian Minister took note of Korean concerns and stated that they would be given careful consideration, it said.

The two ministers agreed to give full support to such specific projects as were discussed at the Korea-Belgium Economic Cooperation Committee meeting, including those in the fields of metals, machinery, electronics, non-ferrous metals and locomotives, it said.

The two ministers recognized the fact that cooperation between business firms of the two countries in third markets would be further activated by the establishment of the Korea-Europe Associated Finance Company and by the conclusion of the joint insurance agreement concerning export credit insurance between the Korea Export-Import Bank and the Office National du Dueroire, and agreed to exert their utmost efforts in broadening and deepening cooperative relationships between business firms in the two countries, it said.

Minister Choe asked the Belgian Government to exert its influence for the early conclusion of a fishery agreement between Korea and the EEC, and the Belgian minister took note of the Korean request and agreed to convey it to the appropriate authority of the EEC for due consideration, it said.

Minister Choe requested the Belgian minister's support in inaugurating two-way Seoul-Brussels direct route service within the year, and the Belgian minister recognized the importance of the Korean request and suggested that the two national carriers would look for a solution on the basis of pooling arrangement, it said.

While Minister Choe urged that the Belgian Government complete its domestic procedures for the Korea-Belgium double taxation agreement signed on 29 August last year, the Belgian minister made it clear that the Belgian Government would expedite its procedures, it said.

Asked for additional Belgian assistance for the expansion of the Korea-Belgium Changwon Vocational Training Institute, the Belgian side agreed to report the Korean request to the appropriate authorities of the Belgian Government for due consideration.

It was agreed that the fifth Korea-Belgium Trade Ministers' Conference would be held in Brussels at a mutually convenient time during that year 1979, it added. Meanwhile, Belgian Minister Hektor de Bruyne is to leave here today winding up his six-day tour of Korea.

PRINCE ALBERT OF BELGIUM DEPARTS AFTER 6-DAY VISIT

SK080323Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0257 GMT 8 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 8 Jun (HAPTONG)--Belgian Prince Albert left Seoul today after 6 days of talks with President Pak Chong-hui and other Korean officials which led to the signing of a new economic cooperation agreement.

Before his departure, the Belgian Prince paid a farewell visit to Premier Choe Kyu-ha at the government capital. Yesterday, Prince Albert attended a dedication ceremony for the Changwon Vocational Training Institute. A Belgium-Korea joint project, which the prince described as "a symbol of success" in mutual cooperation between the two countries. The Belgian Government has granted a total of 3 million dollars worth of training facilities and equipment for the institution under the 1976 cultural agreement signed between the two countries.

Miss Pak Kun-hae, the eldest daughter of President Pak Chong-hui, founder of the institution, making her commemorative address, extended deep gratitude to the Belgian government for its aid. The technical manpower is a founding stone for the country's economic development, Miss Pak said.

BUDGET REPORT FOR 1979 INDICATES TIGHT MONEY POLICY

SK080335Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0253 GMT 8 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 8 Jun (HAPTONG)--The government plans to set the budget scale for next year at the 4,400 billion won level (about 8.8 billion dollars), it was learned at the Economic Planning Board (EPB) today.

The sum reflects an expansion of 25 percent over the 1977 original budget scale of 3,517 billion won (roughly seven billion dollars), EPB sources said. The planned 25 percent expansion rate also shows a setback from the average annual budget growth rate of 30 percent registered in the past years, the sources said. This indicates the government's determination to carry out a tight-money policy next year, the sources explained.

Some 6,000 billion won requested by government offices for next year will be slashed by about 1,600 billion won, they said. In formulating the 1979 budget, emphasis will be placed on the expansion of social overhead assets in rural areas to increase off-farm income, the improvement of transportation facilities and manpower development, they said. They added that pay hikes for government officials will be pegged below the 20 percent level next year.

PRESIDENT PAK CHONG-HUI'S 6 JUNE MEMORIAL DAY MESSAGE

SK080411Y Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0105 GMT 6 Jun 78 SK

[6 June Memorial day message of President Pak Chong-hui, read by Prime Minister Choe Kyu-ha, at a memorial day ceremony at the National Cemetery in Seoul--live]

[Text] Today, as we mark the 23d memorial day, my fellow citizens and I cherish the fallen patriots (?who died for the nation and the people, and pay tribute to their great exploits).

In retrospect the history of our nation has been a series of unending challenges and trials. At the same time, it has been a series of footprints embroidered with undaunted fighting spirit and breakthroughs.

In the days when the people suffered the oppression of foreign forces, our ancestors fought with only one aspiration--the fatherland's liberation--at the risk of their lives. When the North Korean communists provoked the antinational, fratricidal act, our patriotic youths bravely sacrificed their lives on the national salvation front to repel the aggressors.

The spirit of sacrifice of the fallen patriots is the very strength which enabled us to overcome national difficulties throughout the 5,000-year history of the nation and is a driving force to accelerate national development. By reviving today the sacred spirit of loyalty and justice of those patriots, we must create a new history of national prosperity.

We have so far sustained remarkable development and high growth--unprecedented in national history--in various fields, including national security, politics, the economy, society and culture. Such development and growth, I believe, are the precious result of the cooperation and unity shown by the people in accelerating national strength while adhering in daily life to the values of total unity and yusin, as urged in this era. We should not stop this magnificent progress even for a moment. We should make this land, which our forefathers defended with their blood, wealthy and strong and turn it over to our descendants. At the same time, we should realize the peaceful reunification of our fatherland by all means.

As we pay tribute to the loyalty of the fallen patriots, let us think over what we should do to uphold the sacred and lofty wishes of those patriots. Always keeping in mind that today's national development and growth are totally attributable to the loyalty and sacrifice of our ancestors, let us pay silent tribute to the dead heroes and further bolster the spirit of warmly caring for their bereaved families.

I wish each bereaved family happiness, and I wish endless glory to our fatherland.
President Pak Chong-hui, 6 June 1978.

RPR RADIO SCORES ROK MILITARY TRAINING FOR STUDENTS

SK080044Y Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [Clandestine] in Korean to South Korea 1100 GMT 7 Jun 78 SA

[Unattributed commentary: "The Criminal Thoroughly Militarizing the Campus"]

[Text] Recently the Pak regime has been more viciously perpetrating the criminal act of turning schools at all levels into military camps and militarizing students in preparation for war against North Korea. According to a report from the Ministry of Education, in an attempt to strengthen the military training of college students through the conduct of military training at military camps, the Pak regime plans to mobilize some 53,000 college students this year from 60 universities for military training at military camps in cooperation with the Ministry of National Defense.

The Pak regime plans to conduct special supplementary training for 1,300 instructors in charge of anticommunist subjects. The regime also plans to conduct so-called national moral education for 20,000 students selected from among college and high school students throughout the country. In other words, the Pak regime plans to turn all schools from university down to high school into military camps.

These schemes by the Pak Chong-hui clique to reduce schools into military camps are intolerable antinational acts to thoroughly bind students to a military organization, eliminate the mood of antigovernment struggle among them and drive them into a war of northward invasion against North Korea.

As everyone knows, today the students, together with people of all walks of life, constantly wage a patriotic struggle for democratization of South Korean society and independent reunification. The Pak Chong-hui clique is suppressing this struggle of the students with bayonets, binding them to a military organization called the Student Defense Corps in an attempt to prevent students from waging an antigovernment struggle.

Through these schemes the Pak Chong-hui clique is trying to extricate itself from the daily worsening crisis and maintain its long-term office. With this intention, the Pak Chong-hui clique has not only constantly strengthened its fascist oppression and schemes for war, but also strengthened military training among students.

Recently, the Pak Chong-hui clique armed some 700 Seoul high school students and drove them into military training, thus whipping them up in anticommunist and war hysteria. The Pak Chong-hui clique has viciously and forcibly mobilized students for a war of northward invasion against North Korea in case of emergency.

Today our masses ardently seek to realize democratization of society, peace on the Korean Peninsula and independent reunification. On the contrary, the Pak Chong-hui clique is encouraging North-South confrontation and war and ceaselessly staging criminal war exercise commotions while running toward war division-- not peace and reunification. Following the large-scale South Korea-U.S. joint military exercise staged throughout South Korea some time ago, a reckless military exercise was ventured recently on the water and in the air, simulating an attack against the North. These are good examples of the maneuvers pursued by the Pak Chong-hui clique.

The fact that the Pak Chong-hui clique is thoroughly militarizing tens of thousands of youths and students and driving them to war exercises clearly shows how reckless the clique's war maneuvers have become. In such ways the Pak Chong-hui clique is scheming to aggravate tensions on the Korean Peninsula to the extreme, frustrate the ardent aspirations of the masses for reunification and perpetuate the nation's division. However, the Pak Chong-hui clique cannot thwart the aspirations of our masses, youths and students for peace and reunification, nor can it realize its wicked objectives. Our masses will never tolerate the criminal war preparation maneuvers, but will overthrow the clique and struggle more vigorously for democratization of society and the nation's reunification.

BRIEFS

STEEL IMPORTS--Seoul, 25 May--South Korea will import 200,000 tons of reinforced steel from Japan soon to cover its shortage at home. South Korea's output of reinforced steel projected for this year is 1,420,000 tons, but this volume is insufficient to meet the demand for reinforced steel rapidly growing since February of this year. The government therefore has decided to make an emergency purchase of reinforced steel from Japan and is known to be negotiating the terms of the projected purchase. The acuteness of the reinforced steel shortage at home is well illustrated by the emergency purchase made in spite of the fact that it is an import restriction item. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0816 GMT 26 May 78 SK]

KOREA-NORWAY ASSOCIATION--Seoul, 29 May--The National Assembly's Korea-Norway Parliamentarians' Association today elected Rep. Kim Yu-taek, chairman of the House Economy and Science Committee, as its chairman. Reps. Yi Sung-yun and Chae Mun-sik were picked as vice chairmen in a general meeting of the fraternal body held here. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0814 GMT 29 May 78 SK]

POWERPLANT CONSTRUCTION--Seoul, 26 May--The government plans to build various power-plants, including nuclear power units, ahead of schedule in a move to reduce construction costs, it was learned at the Energy-Resources Ministry today. Ministry officials said that South Korea is now able to build various power plants at lower cost in view of the business stagnation of power generating equipment makers. Accordingly, the government has decided to start the construction of new power plants earlier than originally scheduled, the officials said. Under the decision, a contract will be concluded around October this year for the construction of the nation's seventh and eighth nuclear power units, and another contract will be signed next year for the construction of the nation's ninth and tenth nuclear power units, they disclosed. The ministry is now working on a revision of the long-term energy resources development program to push ahead with the government's plan to erect power plants ahead of schedule, they said. [Excerpt] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0105 GMT 26 May 78 SK]

WORKERS TO ZAMBIA--Seoul, 30 May--The government will act on Zambia's request for the employment of 110 skilled Korean workers this year in the south central African country, officials here said today. A Zambian official now visiting Seoul has conveyed his government's hope to recruit 110 Koreans to work for his country's mining projects, they said. Negotiations were under way on terms of possible advancement of Korean workers to that country between J. J. Banda, official in charge of personnel of the government-run Zambia International Mine Corporation, and Korean officials. Seoul has no diplomatic ties with Zambia, a socialist country maintaining close relations with Pyongyang. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0825 GMT 30 May 78 SK]

PAPUA NEW GUINEA TRADE MISSION--Seoul, 30 May--A six-man Papua New Guinean mission flew into Seoul Sunday for a five-day visit to promote trade and economic cooperation between the two countries. While in Korea the group, led by John Natera, minister of primary industry, will meet with Korean Government officials to discuss ways of expanding trade and economic cooperation and matters of mutual concern. The mission will make an observation tour of major industrial establishments here, including KIA Industrial Company's auto plant. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0239 GMT 30 May 78 SK]

DIPLOMATIC ASSIGNMENT--Seoul, 31 May--Shin Chung-sop, minister at the Korean mission in Geneva, was appointed to become consul general in San Francisco effective today. The San Francisco post had been left vacant for some time. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0825 GMT 31 May 78 SK]

FOREIGN STUDY--Seoul, 31 May--Some hundred government employees will be sent abroad annually beginning next year to study in advanced countries at government expense, the Government Administration Ministry said today. They will be selected from among third-graders, or subsection chief-level officials, and those with more than five years of government service. Most of them will be sent to the United States, Britain, West Germany, France and other industrialized nations for a duration of at least six months to two years. The long-term trainees will be mostly picked from among third graders who entered officialdom after passing a higher civil service examination. They are to enroll at major foreign colleges to pursue a postgraduate course or to work on special projects in the higher learning institution, the ministry said. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0820 GMT 31 May 78 SK]

ROC VISITOR--Seoul, 3 June--Dr Wu Chung-hsiung, visiting adviser to Nationalist China's president, today paid calls on House Speaker Chong Il-kwon, Prime Minister Choe Kyu-ha and Acting Chairman of the ruling Democratic Republican Party Yi Hyo-sang to discuss ways of promoting friendly relations between the two countries. He also made an observation tour of the truce village of Panmunjom. He came here Friday on a visit at the invitation of DRP acting chairman Yi. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0105 GMT 3 Jun 78 SK]

BANGLADESH FOREIGN SECRETARY DELEGATION ARRIVES

BK061446Y Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 6 Jun 78 BK

[Text] A delegation led by the foreign secretary of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Mr Tabarak Hussain, arrived at Rangoon's Mingaladon Airport at 1600 today to discuss Burma-Bangladesh border problems and matters of mutual interest.

They were welcomed at the airport by Deputy Foreign Minister U Tin Ohn, responsible officials of the protocol and the political affairs departments, and the ambassador of the People's Republic of Bangladesh to Burma, Mr (S. Bokhari), and his staff.

The delegation, led by foreign secretary Mr Tabarak Hussain, is composed of Gen A. Rahman, director general of the Bangladesh Rifles; Mr (H. Rashid), director general of the Foreign Ministry; Mr A. Awal, Chittagong divisional commissioner; Mr (N. I. Sen), joint secretary of the home ministry; Mr (E. Haq), head of the Information Department of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry; Mr (A.H. Choudhury), director of the Southeast Asia Department of the Foreign Ministry; Col (M.A. Hasid), director of military operations and training; and Mr. (A. K. N. Rashid), special officer of the Home Ministry.

They are scheduled to stay in Burma until the morning of 10 June.

Meets With Burmese Officials

BK071545Y Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 7 Jun 78 BK

[Text] The leader of the visiting delegation from the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Foreign Secretary Mr Tabarak Hussain, accompanied by the Bangladesh ambassador to Burma and some members of the delegation, called on deputy Foreign Minister U Tin Ohn at the Foreign Ministry this morning. Mr Tabarak Hussain was accompanied by Director General A. Rahman [of the Bangladesh Rifles] and Director General Mr (H. Rashid). Also present at the meeting with U Tin Ohn were director U Sein Maung of the protocol Department and Deputy Director U Ohn Gyaw of the Political Affairs Department.

After the meeting, Mr Tabarak Hussain and party proceeded to the Foreign Ministry annex and held talks with the Burmese delegation led by Deputy Foreign Minister U Tin Ohn. The Burmese delegation was composed of U Thein Win, Burmese ambassador to the People's Republic of Bangladesh; Col Min Gaung, commander of the Western Military Command; naval Lt Cdr Kyaw Maung, chairman of the Arakan State people's council; U Tha Tun, director general of the General Administration Department. Home and Religious Affairs Ministry; U Soe Myint, director general of the Immigration and Manpower Department; Daw Than Han, director general of the International Organizations and Economic Department; and U Ohn Gyaw and U (Win Tin), deputy directors of the Political Department. U (Myo Tun Lin), director general of the Central Law Office, served as an advisor.

Mr Tabarak Hussain was accompanied by the Bangladesh ambassador to Burma, Mr S. Bokhari, and all the members of his delegation. The talks recessed briefly at noon and resumed in the afternoon. In the evening, Deputy Foreign Minister U Tin Ohn hosted a banquet at Karaweik Hall, Kandawgyi Lake.

U.S. COMMUNIST BURSTEIN WRITES ABOUT APRIL VISIT

BK080540Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 4 Jun 78 BK

[Excerpts from a "special report" published in the 15 May issue of THE CALL, organ of the U.S. Communist Party Marxist-Leninist, by Daniel Leon Burstein, chief editor and party Central Committee member, following a party delegation's visit to Cambodia in April]

[Text] "Comrades, you are the first U.S. nationals to pay a friendship visit to our country since the 17 April 1975 liberation day. We wish to welcome you in your capacity as genuine representatives of the American people". It is with these words that the KCP and Democratic Kampuchean Government cadres welcomed our delegation, which included four other staff members of THE CALL, as we stepped out of the plane into the sun at Pochentong Airport on 22 April.

In fact, in more than 3 years we were the first U.S. nationals among a number of foreigners who had the opportunity to visit Kampuchea.

Due to enormous social reorganization and intensive national construction work, Kampuchea had to close its doors for a long period of time to tourists and foreign visitors after its revolutionary victory in 1975 over U.S. imperialism and the puppet Lon Nol government.

What does the new Kampuchea look like? Have there been any changes in the last 3 years of socialist revolution and construction? What about the so-called terrifying stories of massacres and the violation of human rights in Kampuchea, which have been so badly and constantly reported in the American press?

These are questions we kept asking ourselves during the 4-hour flight from Peking to Phnom Penh. For 8 days, from our arrival to our departure from Kampuchea, we constantly asked these and other questions. We put these questions to laborers, peasants, youths, old folks, men and women. We also put these questions to the Communist Party leaders, and to noncommunists as well. These people gave us differing answers in accordance with their respective personal experiences. However, based on our experiences, these answers generally revealed that in the new society the people enjoy rights and liberties and have been liberated. In the old society, these people were subjected to merciless oppression and exploitation and suffered from constant famine.

While traveling along Route 7, which links many towns and villages destroyed during the war by air raids by U.S. B-52's, we interrupted a group of peasants who were building a new dike near the road. We put this question to these people: What do you think of the new society? An old man gave us this answer: The old society is like a dark night in which I constantly suffered. I suffered from famine, sickness and labor which I had to do for the feudalists. Now, it is bright all over Kampuchea. The suffering we previously faced is over. Now, we have enough food to eat, and malaria has disappeared. As for me, I have the opportunity to learn to read and write. We are now working for ourselves, not for any master.

Everywhere we went, we noticed an enormous enthusiasm and sense of creativity. The people's labor forces are on the offensive to develop agriculture and water conservancy projects in order to solve the food problem. Rice production is now sufficient for the 8 million people, but so far the country is not insured against drought. That is why dams, water reservoirs and irrigation canals are being built everywhere.

We saw a dam which was originally planned over 10 years ago by foreign experts. These foreign experts had indicated that this dam could not be built due to various technical problems. But, after liberation the construction of the dam was completed within 5 months by 10,000 peasants. The construction of this dam was accomplished completely by hand. This "5 January" dam was named after the date on which construction started in 1976.

"If we have water we can produce rice, and if we have rice we can have everything". This is the slogan for all workers and peasants throughout the country. They are now trying to stabilize the rice supply and develop industry by relying on a strong and stable agricultural base. The meaning of this slogan is well understood by the people. In fields subjected to about 37 degrees centigrade heat, peasants are competing in carrying soil needed for water reservoir construction. The people we saw were happy in their manual labor. While working, they sing, smile and laugh, for they all realize the new society they are building in Kampuchea is designed for their own interests.

We saw many large worksites, but we did not see any signs of forced labor at these worksites. At another worksite near Route 7, thousands of peasants were digging a canal. It is obvious that if one reads press reports by William Buckley and Jack Anderson, one would think all manual labor in Kampuchea was done at gunpoint. In fact, we saw many large worksites like the one near Route 7. We saw no indication of forced labor.

At this worksite in particular, we asked a group of peasants to stop working. In response to my question whether they knew that the Western press has reported that all manual labor in Kampuchea has been done at gunpoint, they all laughed, saying they had heard of these misleading reports and lies. A man told me: It was in the old society that we were forced to work, but now no one pressures us to work. How can we let ourselves be forced to do things designed to serve our own interests, as alleged in the propaganda of the imperialists? This is not possible.

In 4 days we covered 1,120 km of the Kampuchean countryside. During this trip we stopped anywhere we wanted to. Everywhere we went we noticed the support given to new Kampuchea by the people. It was genuine and sincere support.

The imperialists have contracted many blood debts from the people. That is why they have spread slanderous news against our country, said a member of the Communist Party. During the 5 war years, from 1970 to 1975, they killed 800,000 of our people. That is equivalent to 12 percent of the total Kampuchean population. The imperialists are now accusing us of **massacring** people in order to prevent world opinion from realizing that they were, in fact, the ones who committed such savage crimes in Kampuchea and to shift the responsibility over to us. The misleading news they have disseminated against Kampuchea claims that Phnom Penh is now a ghost town and that the people of Phnom Penh were all forced out of the city or massacred.

We stayed in Phnom Penh for many days and discovered the true situation there. After liberation in 1975 the people of Phnom Penh were almost totally evacuated from the city. There were many reasons for this measure.

1. Phnom Penh, which had only 600,000 people before the war, saw its population increase to 3.1 million by 1975. These people had no food to eat. All of the communication lines--the roads and railroads--linking Phnom Penh to the countryside were destroyed by the bombing. The rice crops in the fields around Phnom Penh had been damaged by poisonous chemicals sprayed by the U.S. imperialists. At the same time, the liberation army had no means of transportation to supply Phnom Penh. For these reasons, the only solution to the people's food problem was to send the people to the countryside where cooperatives and farming bases had been developed throughout the liberated zone. These cooperative and production bases were able to provide food for the people of Phnom Penh.

2. The enemy had planned to regain power by using Phnom Penh as a base. At that time CIA, KGB and reactionary agents were all over the city. There were too many secret places for hiding arms and electronic communication equipment for higher level contact. Following the evacuation, many arms caches and much electronic communications equipment were discovered. Reputable documents prove that the reactionaries had planned to stage a coup d'etat in Phnom Penh with the support of armed units ready to invade the border areas when the new government experienced difficulties. We listened to the details of this plan. We will publish an article on this matter in the next issue of THE CALL.

The evacuation of Phnom Penh was a brilliant and strategic measure which foiled the enemy plan. For this reason, the evacuation was not what the imperialists call a "forced evacuation". The U.S. imperialists are shameless. They have talked about forced evacuation, while they annually expel more than 1 million Mexican workers.

Following the 17 April liberation, the KCP cadres took 10 days to explain the evacuation to the people of Phnom Penh. The majority of the people understood this measure and supported it. In fact, a large number of people had already voluntarily left Phnom Penh for their native villages because they had come to Phnom Penh as refugees after their homes and fields were destroyed by U.S. imperialist bombs.

During our trip across the countryside we had talked with a worker who used to live in Phnom Penh and had worked in a French-owned soft drink factory called 'BGI', a private enterprise of the French capitalists, until liberation day. He told us he did not understand why the evacuation of Phnom Penh had been necessary, but that he had eventually supported the measure. He told us his life in the cooperative was much easier than his life in Phnom Penh had been. He has plenty of food to eat, and the cooperative people shared what they had with the people arriving from the cities. In fact, the population of Phnom Penh is now increasing because the workers are in the process of moving back into the city in order to build new workshops and small factories. We have learned that Phnom Penh now has about 200,000 inhabitants.

There are so many things to say about the new Kampuchea and the new Kampuchean people. We learned quite a bit about the cooperatives that encompass 90 percent of the population. We had the opportunity to visit one of them. We also delved into the question of education and health and visited a technical school and pharmaceutical laboratories.

We were told by Comrade Ieng Sary that conditions are now favorable. We gathered documents on the history of the liberation war, including the early reports from the guerrilla combatants. We also visited the war rooms [bantop sangkream] in Phnom Penh which have been preserved just as they were when the liberation forces entered Phnom Penh on 17 April 1975. These were the places from which the U.S. imperialists and the puppet Lon Nol conducted the war.

We studied the history of the KCP, which was established and began operating secretly, from its foundation in 1960 to the time when Secretary Pol Pot unveiled the party in an important speech in September 1977. We also had the opportunity to interview Comrade Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister for foreign affairs and member of the KCP Central Committee Standing Committee. In this interview, we asked many questions concerning the party's history and the current situation in Kampuchea. Comrade Ieng Sary said: We have overcome many difficulties. Since 1975 we succeeded in basically solving the food, clothing and housing problems. We succeeded in defeating every enemy activity, including their coup attempts and their invasion to overthrow the Kampuchean state administrative power. Conditions are now excellent.

Our delegation visited Angkor Wat, which is part of the cultural heritage of the Kampuchean people, where we studied the class struggles that took place during the last 1,000 years in Kampuchea. We witnessed the evidence of napalm bombs dropped on Angkor Wat in order to destroy the liberation forces defending it.

In conclusion, we visited the areas along the Kampuchean-Vietnamese border. This trip took us near the border where we saw the remains of Soviet and U.S.-made tanks and other proof of the invasion by Vietnamese forces which had penetrated about 30 km inside Kampuchean territory. Despite the fact the Vietnamese armed forces have all been dislodged from their positions in Kampuchea; the dispute still remains.

Next week and in the months to come, we will try to bring all of these documents and special photos to the readers of THE CALL. By doing so, we hope to bring home to our readers the true nature of the Kampuchean revolution and to deepen the ties of solidarity between the American and Kampuchean peoples.

CAPTURED SRV OFFICER RELATES ATTACK PLANS

BK071109Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 5 Jun 78 BK

[Report on confession by Vietnamese officer Nguyen Thanh Quang captured in Cambodian waters on 13 March--portion recorded]

[Summary] "The capture of Lieut Nguyen Thanh Quang of the aggressor Vietnamese armed forces on 13 March while he was spying on us within our territorial waters in the vicinity of Kaoh Angkrang, once again clearly shows that the Vietnamese enemy is extremely deceitful, devious and stubborn and that he has not abandoned his strategic ambition of enslaving our Kampuchea in an Indochina federation to facilitate the annexation of our country within a given period of time."

We are certain of this, because this officer's espionage activity in our sea territory within the framework of the Vietnamese plan to seize Kampuchean islands was carried out after the Vietnamese enemy had blatantly peddled the idea of holding peaceful negotiations. Therefore, the Vietnamese enemy's words and actual deeds clash with each other like black and white." The Kampuchean people and Revolutionary Army see through the Vietnamese enemy's scheme and have appropriately dealt with him each time he has committed aggression against our territory. The following is his confession:

[Begin recording in Vietnamese, with paragraph by paragraph translation into Cambodian]

"My name is Nguyen Thanh Quang. I am 27. I was born in (Xai Dua) hamlet, (Dong Yen) village, An Bien district, Kien Giang Province. I served as a lieutenant in the naval force, a deputy commander of ship Company 0781, 3rd Battalion, 409th Regiment, of the Ha Long Division, Hanoi.

I joined a guerrilla unit in March 1973. I joined the Ho Chi Minh youth league for the liberation of South Vietnam in October the same year. I was moved to the 9th Division under the command of Col Hu Van Troc from Hanoi in December 1974. I then served in the 1st Platoon, 3rd Company, 4th Battalion, 2d Regiment, 9th Division. I joined the VCP on 10 June 1975. My platoon received political training in Kien Giang Province on 15 June 1975. Hu Van Troc was our instructor.

"At first, Hu Van Troc spoke to us about the plan to attack Kampuchea in 1976, 1977 and 1978. He stressed: The VCP plans to attack Kampuchea, because Kampuchea will not yield to the VCP, which is the "eldest brother" in Indochina. In order to force Kampuchea to be a member of the Indochina federation with the VCP in charge, Col Hu Van Troc said in conclusion, the VCP is now planning to launch an offensive into Kampuchea. Therefore, as members of the armed forces, we must get ready to attack Kampuchea".

I was promoted to warrant officer on 20 June 1975 and then served as commander of the 1st Platoon, 3rd Company, 4th Battalion, 2d Regiment, 9th Division. In July 1975, Col Trinh Van Long, commander of the 2d Regiment, sent me to the naval force, where I served in the 3rd Battalion, 409th Regiment of the Ha Long Division, Hanoi.

In October 1977 my unit was assigned to patrol the area from (Kaoh Chey) to (Caoh Chruk), adjacent to the Kampuchea-Vietnam maritime boundary. In December 1977, I was promoted to lieutenant. My position was deputy commander of ship Company 0781.

"On February 1978, Col Nguyen Khan Thap, commander of the ship company, ordered some platoon, company and battalion level cadres to investigate the situation along the Kampuchea-Vietnam maritime boundary and then to inform the combatants. At the same time, he told them: Our VCP has broadcast reports about the settlement of the Kampuchea-Vietnam border problems through peaceful negotiations and about the problems of special solidarity and friendship. This is the VCP's strategy: Before attacking and taking over Kampuchea, we must launch this maneuver in order to make the world believe we know how to solve disputes, that we are friends and we will not commit aggression against Kampuchea. This will mobilize world support. In conclusion, he said: If the VCP can take over Kampuchea, Vietnam's economy will benefit. We will not face famine as we do now.

"On 29 February, Lieut Nguyen Van Thung, commander of the 3rd Battalion, called me to a meeting in order to assign me the task of investigating the situation in the Kampuchean sea. He said: At present, the VCP is launching ground attacks into Kampuchea on all fronts along the border. He added: We must launch naval attacks simultaneously with the ground forces. Therefore, you must investigate the situation in the sea as follows:

- "1. You must determine the location of Kampuchean patrol boats;
- "2. You must determine the location of Kampuchean naval forces;
- "3. You must determine the location of Kampuchean fishing boats.

"After this investigation, we will immediately send our forces to seize the Kampuchean Islands.

"Lieut Nguyen Van Thung told me: You must go investigate the situation in the Kampuchean sea with Lieut Vinh Vy Soc, who will be commander of this reconnaissance unit. You will be deputy commander. You must cooperate with each other in order to fulfill this task.

"On 5 March, I left my unit and met with Lieut Vinh Vy Soc at the [words indistinct] port. He told me we must dress like civilians to facilitate our investigation of the situation in the Kampuchean sea. He said the trip would last 10 days. Once we got some good information, the VCP would try to seize the Kampuchean Islands this year.

So we boarded boat No 0919 to begin our reconnaissance. When we got out to sea, we fished and looked around at the same time. We did this for several days. On 13 March at 0200, when our boat reached Kaoh Angkrang Island in Kampuchea, the Kampuchean armed forces surrounded and captured us.

Confession made on 22 May 1978.

[Signed] Nguyen Thanh Quang [end recording]

SIANG PASASON SUPPORTS KCNA STATEMENT ON TRAWLER INCIDENT

BK080715Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 8 Jun 78 BK

[SIANG PASASON 8 Jun commentary: "New Challenge and Provocation by the Pak Chong-hui Fascist Clique Against the DPRK"]

[Text] Yesterday, the PATHET LAO NEWS AGENCY issued a statement supporting the KCNA statement of 19 May 1978 condemning the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique in South Korea for firing at and sinking a trawler of the DPRK and taking away all its crew. This constitutes a new criminal challenge and provocation by the Pak Chong-hui clique of fascist puppets.

The above-mentioned act of challenge and provocation was not accidental, nor was it the first incident. The dark design, implemented by the U.S. imperialists and their Pak Chong-hui puppet clique in the past as well as at present, is to create a tense situation in Korea as a pretext for the continued maintenance of U.S. troops in South Korea. This design has thus caused South Korea to continue to remain a neocolony of the U.S. imperialists and is aimed at permanently dividing Korean territory into two parts.

In implementation of the above dark design, the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique has repeatedly conducted military provocations against the DPRK. The firing at the DPRK trawler also lies in their overall scheme.

The Lao people wholeheartedly support the reasonable statement of the KCNA. On this occasion, we once again demand that the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique cease all acts of challenge and provocation against the DPRK, completely stop their armed activities and immediately return the DPRK crew members captured by them. Meanwhile, the Lao people express our unswerving support for the stand and direction of the DPRK party and government in the cause of peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

USSR TRADE UNIONS HANDS OVER GIFTS TO LAO COUNTERPARTS

BK080926Y Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 8 Jun 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, 8 Jun (KPL)--The Central Committee of the Confederation of Lao Trade Unions yesterday held in Vientiane a ceremony to receive 12 cars (command cars and Volgas) presented by the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions in furtherance of the agreement on mutual assistance signed in Vientiane in 1976 by the trade union organizations of the two countries.

Soviet Ambassador to Laos Mitrofan Podolskiy, on behalf of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions, handed the cars over to Sanan Southichak, president of the Confederation of Lao Trade Unions.

Also at the ceremony were many members of the confederation's Central Committee, representatives of the trade union organizations of Vientiane city and province and the National Planning Commission.

Ambassador Podolskiy and President Sanan Southichak expressed their joy at the development of cooperation between the peoples and trade union organizations of the two countries. Sanan said he believed the Soviet trade unions will continue to assist the Lao trade unions.

ECONOMIC TALKS HELD WITH CZECHOSLOVAK DELEGATION

BK080922Y Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 8 Jun 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, 8 Jun (KPL)--The economic delegation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and that of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic yesterday held talks on economic cooperation between the two countries, at the government guest house in Vientiane.

The Lao delegation, led by Khamma Phomkong, vice minister of industry and trade, included 10 members. On the Czechoslovak side were Atonin Holch, vice minister of foreign trade, and four other members. Czechoslovak Ambassador Frantisek Kan attended the talks which took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere of mutual understanding.

AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION LEAVES FOR SWEDEN, EAST EUROPE

BK080924Y Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT 8 Jun 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane 8 Jun (KPL)--A delegation of the Lao Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Irrigation led by Vice Minister Kham-ouan Bouphe left Vientiane yesterday for a friendly visit to the Kingdom of Sweden.

During the visit, the delegation will discuss with the Swedish side the plan for agricultural aid signed in Vientiane early this year by the two governments.

The delegation will later pay friendly visits to Hungary, the German Democratic Republic and the Soviet Union at the invitation of the governments of these countries.

The delegation was seen off at Wattai Airport by Deuan Sounnalat, vice minister of agriculture, forestry and irrigation, and many other officials. The ambassadors and charges d'affaires of these countries were also at the airport.

BRIEFS

ART TROUPE RETURNS--Vientiane, 1 Jun--The central art troupe of Laos on the evening of 30 May gave a performance in Vientiane, as a report on the results of its recent 31-day tour of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Among the audience were Sisana Sisan, minister of information, propaganda, culture and tourism; Phao Phimphachan, mayor of Vientiane, and other senior officials. Nguyen Si Hoat, charge d'affaires of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and other officials of the Vietnamese Embassy also attended. Before the curtain was raised, Pasot Sisounon, director of the art department and deputy head of the troupe, reported on the results recorded by the troupe in Vietnam. He said that during its stay in Vietnam, the art troupe lived and performed amidst the special friendship and solidarity of the Vietnamese people. The troupe gave performances on 23 occasions, including 3 televised ones, entertaining audiences totalling 15,000,000. The performances were warmly welcomed by Vietnamese audiences. [Excerpt] [Vientiane KPL in English 0922 GMT 1 Jun 78 BK]

CHILDREN'S DAY--Vientiane, 2 Jun--The Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Women's Union yesterday celebrated International Children's Day in Vientiane. Present at the celebration were Ms Khampheng Bouphe, president of the LPWU, Khamliang Phonsena, vice minister of public health, representatives of mass organisations and many teachers and children's parents. Ms Khamsook Vongvichit, vice president of the LPWU, reviewed achievements recorded in education and care for children over the past year. [Vientiane KPL in English 0920 GMT 2 Jun 78 BK]

FOREIGN MINISTRY ANNOUNCEMENT ON 14-16 JUNE ASEAN MEETING

BK080900Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 8 Jun 78 BK

[Text] The foreign ministry has announced that the Thai Government will host the 11th ASEAN annual ministerial meeting from 14 to 16 June in compliance with the decision of the 4-8 January 1977 10th ASEAN ministerial meeting held in Singapore. The meeting of the ASEAN Standing Committee held in Bangkok has also approved Thailand's proposal to hold the 11th ASEAN annual meeting in Phatthaya, Chon Buri. In addition, a meeting between the foreign ministers of ASEAN countries and Japan will be held on 17 June at the Royal Cliff Beach Hotel, Phatthaya.

Representatives from Indonesia, the Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand will participate in the 11th ASEAN annual meeting. A Papua New Guinea representative will act as observer during that meeting.

To prepare for this annual meeting, the fourth meeting of the ASEAN Standing Committee was held at the Oriental Hotel from 5 to 7 June, and from 10 to 12 June senior ASEAN officials will hold a preparatory meeting, also at the Oriental Hotel.

The 11th ASEAN annual meeting will include open and closed sessions and internal meetings [kan prachum phainai].

The meeting between the ASEAN and Japanese foreign ministers will take place on 17 June, with the objective of promoting friendly relations between Japan and the ASEAN countries as a follow up to the past meeting of Japanese Prime Minister Fukuda and ASEAN representatives in Kuala Lumpur and the Japanese prime minister's visit to ASEAN nations. The 17 June meeting will provide both sides with an opportunity to review Japan-ASEAN cooperation on existing projects and activities, including privileges which Japan is in a position to grant to the ASEAN countries, such as the reduction of import tariffs to help increase exports of ASEAN products to Japan, the various projects proceeding with the cooperation of Japan--such as the natural rubber project--and cultural projects.

In addition, the ASEAN countries want industrialized nations like Japan and New Zealand to support the developing countries' appeals and measures aimed at solving their current trade and economic problems, such as guaranteeing commodity prices and the establishment of common funds to guarantee export earnings. It is expected that additional discussions will be held concerning Japan's proposed financial assistance to ASEAN's industrial projects, which include Thailand's soda ash project. Japan has pledged \$1 billion to assist ASEAN countries with industrial projects, with the condition that their detailed feasibility studies be submitted to Japan.

The Japanese foreign minister will arrive in Thailand 16 June and call on the Thai prime minister as well as other ministers, during which Thailand's 20 billion baht trade deficit with Japan is expected to be discussed. On 19 June the Japanese foreign minister will be granted an audience with the king.

As facilities for local and foreign correspondents during the meetings in Phatthaya, the Foreign Ministry's Information Department will set up an information center at the Royal Cliff Beach Hotel, which will be manned around the clock.

KRIANGSAK ISSUES ORDER ON POACHING, SMUGGLING, DRUG OFFENSES

BK061504Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 6 Jun 78 BK

[Text of Order No 2 of prime minister's office dated 6 Jun 1978--read by announcer]

[Text] Referring to the prime minister's office order dated 24 January 1978, warning those who engage in activities which are destructive to natural resources and economic stability of the country to refrain from such practices and pledging heavy punishment for violators of that order and confiscation of property used for committing such offenses, empowered by Article 27 of the kingdom's Constitution of 1977, the prime minister has ordered punishment of several persons convicted of destruction of forests, smuggling of contraband goods and ore out of the kingdom and narcotics offenses.

Official investigations and complaints received from the people and government officials have revealed that such illegal practices have existed for a long time and will continue because they are condoned and supported by some government officials.

The government believes that if officials concerned paid strict attention to the prevention of the activities which are destructive to the country's natural resources and economic stability and the public health, such offenses would not be rife.

In compliance with the Government's policy of defending the country's natural resources and economic stability and the public health, officials of all units and at all levels are hereby instructed to faithfully perform their duties in preventing these offenses from occurring in their respective areas. Senior officials are authorized to dismiss their subordinates who are found negligent in their duty to prevent such offenses.

As for government officials who are found guilty of taking graft from or assisting the culprits, they will also be liable to drastic punishment in accordance with Article 27 of the kingdom's Constitution of 1977. The Government will consider special awards for any government official who has effectively performed his duty and contributed to the prevention of the above-mentioned offenses.

The public is hereby informed. Ordered on 6 June 1977.

[Signed] Gen Kriangsak Chamanan, prime minister.

INSURGENTS DESTROY GOVERNMENT BASE IN PHATTHALUNG

BK080138Y BANGKOK POST in English 8 Jun 78 p 1 BK

[Text] Eleven border patrol policemen [BPP] and a civilian were killed while 18 other policemen were wounded in an attack by communist insurgents on a government outpost in Phatthalung province in the pre-dawn hours of yesterday, official sources said last night.

The sources described the attack as one of the bloodiest-ever launched by the insurgents on government forces in this province. The insurgents attacked at 2 am and a fierce gunbattle ensued between the 80 border patrol policemen manning the outpost and the 300 strong communist insurgents.

The terrorists were reported to have overrun the post, which was established only last April in a government attempt to win back the people of Ban Thayung in Banphot sub-district from the terrorists.

Government reinforcements however managed to seize the camp back from the terrorists last night, according to latest reports.

When the attack came the beleaguered BPP radioed for help after sensing that their strong resistance could not match with the manpower and the weapons of the communist insurgents.

Four helicopter gunships from Phatthalung and Songkhla provinces were rushed to the scene but they could not land because of the smoke billowing from the camp, indicating that it had been put to the torch.

Unable to land at the camp, the reinforcements asked military authorities to send ground troops while they tried to contact the besieged forces by radio.

Both attempts failed as the communist guerrillas had destroyed the radio and planted several land mines around the camp. They also destroyed a bridge leading to the camp in addition to deploying their troops at various points in the camp to prevent government forces from counter-attacking them.

At dawn yesterday, the government forces launched an air attack on the communists entrenched in the camp. This time the troops succeeded in landing but the sporadic fighting still raged before it completely died out at around 3 pm when the communists who suffered heavy casualties fled to the jungle, leaving a trail of blood in their wake.

After repossessing the camp, the dead and the wounded were immediately airlifted to the provincial hospital. Among the dead was the commander of the ill-fated camp, Police Lt Charun Siriphon while the others are non-commissioned officers, the report said.

GOVERNMENT TO DEAL WITH 'ESCALATING INSURGENCY' IN SOUTH

BK060154Y BANGKOK POST in English 6 Jun 78 p 3 BK

[Text] More armoured cars, new weapons and police reinforcements will be sent to the southern provinces to cope with escalating insurgency and banditry by the elements of the Communist Party of Thailand, the outlawed Communist Party of Malaya, [MCP], separatist movements and common bandit gangs, said Police Director-General Monchai Phankhongchun yesterday.

The police chief who recently wound up his 2-day inspection trip of several southern provinces disclosed that terrorism in Sabayoi, Thepha, Nathawi and Sadao districts of Songkhla and Khuan Kalong district of Satun and some neighbouring provinces had escalated posing a serious threat to the national security and economic stability.

There have been more frequent encounters between government forces and the terrorists as well as other outlawed elements, causing loss of life and property to both parties.

According to the police chief, guerrillas of the MCP have constantly harassed and sabotaged efforts of Thai and Malaysian demarcation officials along the mountainous terrain in Nathawi and Sadao districts.

The police director-general pointed out that the guerrillas had changed their tactics from launching ambushes to planting landmines and booby-traps to sabotage the attempts to demarcate the Thai-Malaysian border.

Banditry is also on the rise, said Police Gen Monchai. He cited a hold-up case on the Rattanaphum-Hat Yai highway last Friday in which the deputy superintendent of Satun provincial police, Police Lt-Col Bunkua Nukunrat, and one of his subordinates were seriously wounded by the bandits.

Official evidence indicated growing violence in the Moslem-dominated provinces of Narathiwat, Pattani and Yala, said the police chief.

All in all, he added, the deteriorating situation in certain southern provinces warranted the deployment of more police force, weaponry and armoured cars to the areas.

Police Gen Monchai continued that in order to protect policemen from being harmed by booby-traps, cattle will be used to lead policemen on patrol missions in dangerous areas inaccessible by armoured cars.

FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH SRV AMBASSADOR

BK070054Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 7 Jun 78 pp 1, 3 BK

[Text] Former Foreign Minister Phichai Rattakun yesterday urged the Vietnamese ambassador to Thailand to bring to Hanoi's attention the plight of Thai fishermen still imprisoned in Vietnam for alleged intrusion of the Vietnamese fishing grounds.

Mr Phichai also pointed out to Ambassador Hoang Bac Son that there had been little progress in the cooperation on fishery between the two countries since Mr Phichai visited Hanoi in his capacity as the Thai foreign minister in early August 1976.

Ambassador Son yesterday morning called on Mr Phichai at Yaowarat Company in Khlong Tan to deliver to him a gift from Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh. Mr Phichai who is managing director of the drug firm, in return, sent a gift to Foreign Minister Trinh through Ambassador Son.

Mr Phichai and Ambassador Son also held informal talks on "questions of mutual interest" for nearly 1 hour. During the private meeting, Mr Phichai showed Ambassador Son letters from Thai fishermen jailed in Vietnam asking for urgent help. A partial list of Thai fishermen under detention in Vietnam was also handed to the envoy. Ambassador Son took note of the Thai fishermen's appeals and promised to bring this question to the attention of authorities concerned in Hanoi. He is scheduled to leave for Hanoi this morning for a routine official report and consultation.

Mr Phichai also expressed surprise why neither Bangkok nor Hanoi took initiative to follow up the agreement reached in early Aug 1976 that both sides would set up a joint commission for continued discussion on the repatriation of Vietnamese who have been in temporary asylum in Thailand since 1945.

The agreement was included in a joint communique signed by Mr Phichai and Mr Trinh on August 6, 1976. The joint communique also stated that the two sides had considered the possibility of developing economic, commercial and cultural relations including air and postal services between the two countries. The two sides have also agreed to exchange technical delegations for discussions on specific matters.

Both Mr Phichai and Ambassador Son, however, expressed satisfaction on the remarkable progress in trade and aviation contacts between the two countries. Ambassador Son was one of the chief negotiators on the Vietnamese side when Mr Phichai visited Hanoi in August 1976. Vietnam has been extremely sensitive and careful in its discussions on cooperation on fishery with Thailand. Vietnam has announced its jurisdiction claim on 200-mile exclusive economic zone to protect its abundant marine resources from outsiders.

Thailand does not subscribe to the concept of the 200-mile exclusive economic zone, and it has tried to urge Vietnam to form some joint venture to harness the marine resources for mutual benefit.

NHAN DAN COMMENTARY: CAMBODIA SHOULD RECONSIDER POSITION

OW080739Y Hanoi VNA in English 0717 GMT 8 Jun 78 OW

["We Hope Kampuchea Will Reconsider Its Position, Says Paper"--VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi, 8 Jun (VNA)--Vietnam's consistent stand is to resolutely defend her independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity while respecting the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of other countries. It is to tirelessly seek unity with the Kampuchean people, and to quickly settle problems in the relations between the two countries through negotiations, says NHAN DAN in a commentary today on the 6 June note of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry to the Kampuchean Foreign Ministry.

The paper says: "To the proposals made with good will by the Vietnamese side, the Kampuchean authorities have repeated an old tune; 'Vietnam is carrying out aggression, instigation and subversion against Kampuchea, and is trying to force us into an Indochinese federation', and so on.

"In its 15 May note, the Kampuchean Foreign Ministry raised absurd conditions in order to refuse negotiations and continue its hostile policy.

"Persisting in its stand, the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry on 6 June sent a note to the Kampuchean Foreign Ministry reiterating the three-point proposal contained in the 5 February 1978 statement of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and put forward two concrete proposals:

"First, the two sides shall issue a joint statement or each side shall make a separate statement to cease all hostile military activities in the border regions at the earliest date possible to be agreed upon by the two sides and to station their armed forces within their respective territories, five kilometres from the border.

"Secondly, on the same date, the diplomatic representatives of Vietnam and Kampuchea in Vientiane or in another mutually acceptable capital shall meet to discuss and quickly reach agreement on the date, place, and level of a meeting between representatives of the Vietnamese Government and the Kampuchean Government, to settle problems in the relations between the two countries.

"The proposals of Vietnam are designed to settle the most urgent problem, namely to end the absurd bloodshed and to end the fighting as soon as possible. That is the best thing that can be done immediately to create favourable conditions for the two sides to sit at the negotiating table at once in order to together find ways to settle every problem by negotiations. There is no reason to take 7 months to do such a simple thing.

"Only those who follow the strategy of someone else would spill the blood of the Kampuchean people, prolong the armed conflict, and apply a hostile policy against Vietnam.

"We hope the Kampuchean authorities will think the matter over and not cover their hands in more blood. We hope they will regain their senses and think of their people and their country.

"By offering themselves as a sacrificial lamb for someone else their self-destruction is inevitable, because he who easily changes his heart and mind can easily drop a friend," NHAN DAN concludes.

Cambodian-Language Version

SK080558Y Hanoi International Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 8 Jun 78 BK

[NHAN DAN 8 June commentary: "We Hope They Would Think It Over Anyway"]

[Text] Vietnam's unswerving stand is to resolutely defend its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, while at the same time respecting the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of other countries and to consistently unite with the Kampuchean people and tirelessly endeavor to quickly settle problems in relations between the two countries through negotiations.

It was on this principled stand that the Vietnamese Government publicly issued the 31 December 1977 and 5 February 1978 statements. In his note of 10 April 1978, Foreign Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Nguyen Duy Trinh reaffirmed Vietnam's just stand.

What have the Kampuchean rulers done in reply to Vietnam's good-will proposals? They have stubbornly charged time and again that Vietnam aggressed against Kampuchea, instigated a coup attempt against the Kampuchean Government, attempted to coerce Kampuchea into joining an "Indochina federation", and so on.

In its 15 May note, the Kampuchean Foreign Ministry raised unreasonable conditions in order to reject negotiations and continue the hostile policy toward Vietnam. To persistently uphold its position, the SRV Foreign Ministry sent a note to the Kampuchean Foreign Ministry on 6 June 1978. This note reiterates the three-point proposal clearly expounded in the 5 February 1978 statement of the SRV and puts forward a new two-point proposal as follows:

1. The two sides shall issue a joint statement or each side shall make a separate statement to cease all hostile military activities in the border regions at the earliest date possible to be agreed upon by the two sides and to station their armed forces within their respective territories, 5 km from the border.
2. On the same date, the diplomatic representatives of Vietnam and Kampuchea shall meet in Vientiane or in another mutually acceptable capital to discuss and quickly reach agreement on the date, place and level of a meeting between representatives of the Vietnamese Government and the Kampuchean Government to settle problems in relations between the two countries.

All Vietnamese proposals are aimed at solving the most urgent problem, that is, to put an end to this unacceptable bloodshed and the military dispute. The earlier this is done the better. It is the best way to create conditions for the two sides to come to the negotiating table and settle all problems through negotiations. There is no reason to wait 7 more months before solving such an ordinary question. Only those who follow other people's strategy to the detriment of the flesh and blood of the Kampuchean people need a pretext to prolong the conflict and implement a hostile policy vis-a-vis Vietnam.

We hope that the Kampuchean authorities will think this over. Do not plunge deeper onto the path of crime. Retrace your steps and think about the interests of your people and country. Can the Kampuchean authorities not see the monumental example of those who have served the interests of other people who later on were discarded when these same people changed their minds?

The Kampuchean authorities should reexamine their account book. How many of your people and your comrades have already been liquidated by your policy? This wound can never heal. Please, return to justice and humanity. The Kampuchean people certainly do not desire to be sacrificed on behalf of someone else's policy. Once you are trapped, it will not be easy to get free again.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN: CAST OFF INFLUENCE OF 'FOREIGN POWER'

BK080530Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0415 GMT 8 Jun 78 BK

[Report on QUAN DOI NHAN DAN commentary--date not given]

[Text] Dealing with the SRV Ministry of Foreign Affairs' 6 June note to Kampuchea's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a QUAN DOI NHAN DAN commentary says:

World public opinion, which has followed the developments of the situation in Kampuchea as well as the events occurring in Vietnam-Kampuchea relations in the recent past, is more and more clearly aware of the true nature of the problem. Fanning national hatred, prolonging the conflict and using their anti-Vietnam stand as a national policy, the Kampuchean authorities are leading the Kampuchean nation and people along the path of disaster.

This serves their own design and coincides with the devilish plan of the imperialists and international reactionary powers who have great ambitions in Indochina and Southeast Asia. Their schemes are aimed at sowing dissension among the revolutionary peoples of the Indochinese countries; at undermining the friendship and solidarity among the Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean peoples; and at obstructing the national construction effort of each of these countries in order to support their strategic plans.

As the French paper LE MONDE of 5 June put it, although Kampuchea has officially claimed that it is neutral and nonaligned, its foreign policy has been developed in parallel with and has complemented the foreign policy of a big country with a view to jeopardizing Vietnam's developing foreign policy.

Obviously, the Kampuchean side has acted with a foreign power standing behind pulling strings, and the solidarity among the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and the growth of Vietnam are an impediment to their ambitions. The path of continuing to cling to a foreign country and of pursuing the policy of military adventure against Vietnam will never prove the independent and sovereign character [of Kampuchea]. It is only profitable for the imperialists and the international reactionary powers having great ambitions in Southeast Asia. It goes against the interests of the Kampuchean people themselves.

RADIO COMMENTARY CALLS FOR CAMBODIA TO REVISE POLICY

OW080211Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 7 Jun 78 OW

[Unattributed commentary: "Our Attitude of Good Will and Constructive Proposals"]

[Text] Our unswerving stand is that the Kampuchean authorities must cease all intrusions into Vietnamese territory forthwith and that the two sides meet at once to discuss and conclude a treaty in which they will undertake to respect each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and live in peace and friendship. Our position is entirely correct and essential to the interests of the peoples of the two countries. At the same time, it is also compatible with the desire of the people of the various countries in the Southeast Asian region and the rest of the world.

However, the Kampuchean authorities do not like this at all. They have repeatedly rejected our fair and reasonable proposals. In a recent note to our Foreign Ministry, the Kampuchean side once again put forward erroneous allegations slandering Vietnam while simultaneously putting forth absurd conditions. In effect, through this note, the Kampuchean side has rejected negotiations and continues its hostile policy toward our people.

What are the conditions set by the Kampuchean authorities? They demand that we put an end to all aggressive, encroaching and annexing attacks against Kampuchea, cease espionage and subversive activities in Kampuchea and give up the strategy designed to force Kampuchea into an Indochina federation. But who is attacking and committing aggression against whom? Who is carrying out espionage and subversive activities against whom? The realities are only too clear. It is none other than the Kampuchean authorities, who have now revealed their true nature.

They admitted over Phnom Penh radio on 10 May 1978 that for months how they have actively mustered forces of division strength to attack SRV territory. This is what Phnom Penh radio said that day, word for word: "Immediately after 6 January 1978, we did not let them initiate attacks against us, but we continued launching attacks against them. We attacked them until the end of January 1978. We also attacked them in February. We continued our attacks in March and April. The fighting was fiercer then because each of our offensives involved forces of division strength."

It is clear that it is the Kampucheans who waged an aggressive war and committed untold crimes against the Vietnamese people. Yet they slandered and blamed Vietnam. This is the vilest and most despicable act of the Kampuchean authorities: concealing their guilt in provoking the war and committing crimes by charging us with forcing them into the so-called Indochina federation. We have flatly rejected this because the foreigners who can be found in their country now are not Vietnamese and no one has ever forced them to join this imaginary federation.

The Kampuchean side's note also demands that we respect Kampuchea's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. It is our principled stand to resolutely defend the independence, freedom, sovereignty and territorial integrity of our country while simultaneously respecting the independence, freedom, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kampuchea and of other countries. So we have declared and so we have acted.

The position here is that the Kampuchean authorities must immediately put an end to those acts violating Vietnam's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The absurdity and arrogance of the Kampuchean Foreign Ministry is evident in its 15 May note demanding that our people put an end to what we have never done while simultaneously setting a deadline for the Vietnamese side to comply before the Kampuchean side will come to the negotiating table. In reality, due to their highly isolated position and unable to remain silent when confronted by Vietnam's rational proposals, the Kampuchean authorities were compelled to issue their 15 May note. However, everyone is aware that this note does not reflect **any good will** for negotiations on behalf of the Kampuchean side. On the contrary, we realize that it is only a smokescreen for covering up a new, stupid adventurous plot being prepared by the Kampuchean authorities to oppose the Vietnamese people.

Based on its consistent policy and its desire to rapidly solve the problems in its relations with neighboring Kampuchea, our Foreign Ministry advanced two new proposals in its 6 June note: The two sides shall issue a joint statement or each side shall make a separate statement to cease all hostile military activities in the border regions at the earliest date possible, to be agreed upon by the two sides, and to station their armed forces within their respective territories 5 kilometers from the border. On the same date, the diplomatic representatives of Vietnam and Kampuchea shall meet in Vientiane or in another mutually acceptable capital to discuss and quickly reach agreement on the date, place and level of a meeting between representatives of the Vietnamese Government and the Kampuchean Government to settle problems in the relations between the two countries.

Our attitude of good will and our constructive proposals will certainly be approved and supported by progressive world opinion.

The hostile policy toward Vietnam pursued by the Kampuchean authorities has caused untold disasters to the Vietnamese people and indescribable sufferings to the Kampuchean people. This erroneous policy is only beneficial to the imperialists and international reactionaries, who are plotting to sow division and hostility among nations in order to achieve their great ambitions in Southeast Asia and the world.

For this reason, we hope that the Kampuchean rulers will alter their old policy, relinquish the policy of national suicide in behalf of another nation's strategy and accept our constructive proposals so as to rapidly settle the problems in its relations with Vietnam. This is a necessity and there is no better way to benefit the peoples of Kampuchea and Vietnam. This is also the wish of progressive world opinion.

VILLAGES REPORTEDLY ROBBED BY REFUGEES RECROSSING FROM CHINA

OW071525Y Hanoi VNA in English 1512 GMT 7 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 7 Jun (VNA)--The Chinese side has condoned repeated plunders of Vietnamese villages along the border with China in Mong Cai district, Quang Ninh Province, by Hoa people who had returned to China. The intruders took away draught animals, seed-corn and other property of the people and cooperatives.

--At 10 am on 25 May 1978, about 40 Hoa crossed the border river of Ka Long and stole 18 buffalo. They came back and took away 20 other buffalo at four pm of the same day. The pursuing Vietnamese militiamen were prevented by Chinese soldiers who cocked their guns to cover the robbers' flight.

--On 2 June 1978, a group of Hoa crossed the Bac Luan river at night into Xuan Hai village and took away 11 buffalo. Intercepted by patrolling Vietnamese militiamen, they fought back before fleeing, taking with them seven animals to China. So far, this village has lost more than 200 buffalo. The public address system was also dismantled by the robbers and taken to China.

--On 28 May, a group of Hoa crossed the Ka Long River to plunder Po Hen village. They dismantled the generator of the Po Hen hydroelectric power station which supplies electricity to the local hospital and four neighbouring villages.

RADIO CARRIES CONFESSIONS OF GANG INSTIGATING ETHNIC CHINESE

BK071454Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 7 Jun 78 BK

[Text] Dear friends, the security forces, with the wholehearted assistance of the Hoa compatriots [ba con ngwuij hoa], have just caught red-handed a gang which has incited, forced and abetted Hoa people to illegally cross the border. This gang is composed of Tran Hoat, 38, from Kwangtung, China, residing at 24 Hang Buon Street, Hoan Kiem ward, Hanoi; La Giang Dong, 55, from Kwangtung, China, residing at 54 Tran Phu Street, Haiphong; and Tran Minh Nguyen, 30, from Fukien, China, residing at 26 Pham Hong Thai Street, Ba Dinh ward, Hanoi. Working in complicity with them were a number of bad elements among the Hoa people.

In order to help broad sections of public opinion clearly understand the truth of the incident in which Hoa people who were leading a normal life suddenly sold their belongings and illegally returned to China, we will present here excerpts from their confessions.

Confession by Tran Hoat, expert instigator: Late in March and early in April 1977 I went to Saigon and called on Ly Nghiep Du, a former classmate of mine and of my wife at the Hoa normal school in Hanoi. After taking an assignment following his graduation, Ly Nghiep Du and his wife left for China and then went to Kampuchea. After the liberation of Kampuchea, Ly Nghiep Du fled to Saigon. He told me: "Chinese books and newspapers sell very well here. Our country is a big power and our nation is a big nation with great ideas. We need many books and newspapers to promote our influence."

Heeding his words, upon my return to Hanoi, I, discussed the matter with such Hoa acquaintances as Mrs Le Thieu Quan at 24 Hang Buon Street, Hoang Duong Thanh and his wife at 40 Lan Ong Street, Vuong Nhu at 43 Lan Ong Street, and Phan Gia Nghia at 23 Hang Chieu Street in order to enlist their help for Ly Nghiep Du; and, at the same time, my wife and I left for Mong Cai and then crossed the border to enter Tunghsing where we selected books and newspapers which were later sent to Ly Nghiep Du in Saigon.

To foment panic, we released fabricated news aimed at sowing consternation among the Hoa masses and creating an uneasy atmosphere. Like an epidemic, panic has rapidly grown and spread. I told fabricated stories to Hoa people staying in the same house, such as brother (Quan) and Mrs (Cui), warning them that Hoa families in Vietnam would be put under administrative control, that the Vietnamese Government would send Hoa people to the new economic areas and that if Hoa people remained here, their children would not have a good future. I whispered to everyone that China is helping Kampuchea fight Vietnam and that Hoa people remaining in Vietnam would have their throats cut.

My associates and I spread the news that China and Vietnam have signed an agreement according to which anyone who fails to quickly return to China will be forced to take Vietnamese citizenship. We also circulated the story that Vietnam is not pro-Chinese and China dislikes Vietnam, and if war breaks out the Soviet Union will be ready to help Vietnam fight China.

When Hoang Thanh Hoa, a former classmate of my wife, who is an accountant at the Cat Ba fishing cooperative, returned, we cooked up the story that many Soviet ships are mounting a blockade off Cat Ba Island. At a time when a large number of Hoa people were feeling uneasy, we spread the false reports that in this situation, Hoa people would receive good treatment if they returned to China and that it would be very easy for them to apply for documents to go to Hong Kong, Australia and France where they could freely go into business and get rich.

After listening to my stories, those who were staying in the same house as I immediately sold their possessions and left for China, triggering strong panic among the Hoa people. Since then, we have invented many more new ways to encourage those who still hesitate to go.

Confession of La Giang Dong, escape guide: At a time when Hoa people, excited by such misleading stories, were feeling uneasy, La Giang Dong stepped in to fill his pockets by guiding a number of Hoa people to illegally cross the border to China. He admitted his guilt and confessed:

I organized the escape to China of a number of Hoa people in Saigon by sending them to Hanoi first. I sent a total of 13 persons. Involved with me in the plan to send them to China were Tran Minh Nguyen and his wife and Trieu Diem Hoa, who is Tran Hoat's wife. On 18 May I sent three groups of Hoa people with false travel documents from Saigon to Hanoi by plane. The first group consisted of three persons; the second, six; and the third, four. The four-person group flew together with me while the other two groups took an earlier flight.

Upon arrival in Hanoi, the three-person group stayed at a house belonging to Ly Bich Hop, 24 Tan Cam Street. The six-person group stayed at the house of Tran Hoat and his wife at 24 Hang Buon Street.

Tran Hoat and his wife served meals to the six travelers. When the neighbors became suspicious, Tran Minh Nguyen and his wife took them to their home. After it had been agreed that Tran Minh Nguyen and his wife would act as guides for 2 taels of gold, on the morning of 19 May I called on Tran Hoat at his house and was informed that the plan had been discovered and that Tran Minh Nguyen and his wife had been caught redhanded illegally sending people away.

Confession of Tran Minh Nguyen, passage money collector:

At Tran Hoat's house, I met the six Hoa people sent by La Giang Dong to Hanoi. Eager to earn some money, I agreed to guide them to Lao Cai from there they would escape to China, in exchange for 2 taels of gold. Before departure, they gave me 350 dong to cover travel expenses along the route.

At 2100 in the evening of 18 May, when my wife, Tran Kim Phung who worked for the art troupe of the Vietnam General Railway Department, and I brought them to the railway station to catch the train to Lao Cai, we were arrested.

A number of other bad elements among the Hoa people have also confessed their guild in starting a psychological warfare campaign to encourage and force Hoa people to escape and in guiding them to illegally cross the border to China.

NHAN DAN REFUTES PEKING REPORTS ON ETHNIC CHINESE REFUGEES

OW080257Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 4 Jun 78 OW

[Report on NHAN DAN 3 June "current events" talk by PK: "Films and Truths"]

[Text] In a Chinese broadcast on the morning of 31 May, Radio Peking reported that China has produced a documentary film on the persecution of Hoa people by Vietnamese authorities that would be shown throughout China beginning on International Children's Day.

Are documentary films more interesting than color television newsreels? A Hong Kong-based UPI correspondent who monitored the Canton television station had this to say about the television newsreels that we have reported on in previous issues: The film was not so lively as NCNA correspondent Ma Li's report.

Our colleague Ma Li's report was a major item containing "irrefutable and realistic" evidence that lent strong support to the interview given by the spokesman of the office of Overseas Chinese Affairs of the PRC State Council on Vietnam's terrorizing and persecuting of Chinese residents, arresting, killing and injuring Hoa people. Did colleague Ma Li penetrate the (?depths) of the Vietnamese hell on earth to make on-the-spot investigations as some international correspondents did in the past when they penetrated Nazi Germany and reported on the Hitlerite regime or as other correspondents did recently when they penetrated fascist Chile to take pictures of Pinochet's prisons, where patriots were being terrorized and persecuted? Since there are permanent NCNA correspondents everywhere, all special correspondents Ma Li had to do was to go to the border town of Tunghsing and have a long-distance look at Vietnam to know about everything.

The Journalism Department of Peking University often admonished young correspondents not to fabricate reports in defiance of objective realities and not to distort what they see to make it jibe with their preconceived ideas.

We would not dare say that colleague Ma Li did not know this and had (?copied verbatim a report) he had brought from Peking to the border. We only know that he started his investigation a few days before the release of the interview by the spokesman of the Office of Overseas Chinese Affairs and that by merely gazing at the Peilun Bridge from Chen Hsing and seeing a nearby cluster of roofless homes on the opposite bank of the river, our colleague was confident that he had sufficiently strong evidence to conclude eloquently that the Vietnamese authorities had persecuted Chinese residents.

Ma Li's report was based not on facts, but on some statement by a panic-stricken woman or an old peasant whom he had never met. However, Ma Li knew well that "Vietnamese soldiers had pointed a bayonet at the peasant's chest and twisted his arms behind him." Moreover, he wrote in detail: "The forefinger of the peasant's right hand was broken, a compound fracture that pierced the skin." With such not-so-lively documents Ma Li could say that "dark clouds now hang over the Peilin River."

After hearing this report, an AFP correspondent in Peking noted that according to observers, Ma Li's tragic description was not aimed at preserving friendship.

Why was the film less lively than this "famous" report? Movie cameras can be used to distort facts, but they are no better than Ma Li's excessively imaginative pen. Moreover, unlike ink, film cannot be used to turn white into black. It simply reflects things as they are, not the ridiculous and fanciful flights of imagination.

The sensational report contains only one valuable detail. This was Ma Li's observation that "under the shade trees and by the bamboo groves, a number of Vietnamese soldiers and security agents chased and beat Overseas Chinese on the river flats and robbed them of their belongings." The range of vision of a movie camera lens is indeed much wider than that of human eyes. However, it was regrettable that such a camera failed to gather irrefutable evidence of such an act.

All five versions of this color TV film showed only scenes of wooden boats crossing the river loaded with trunks, baskets and bicycles, with explanations that were no better than Ma Li's notes. As the film described it, Chinese residents had to endure hardships of all kinds on their way to their homeland. Some of them were beaten and injured while others were searched and robbed of all their belongings except the clothes they wore.

All five versions of this color TV film substantially repeated the scenes of Chinese-style denunciation. Verbal denunciations were illustrated by some bloody scenes. For instance, in one scene showing a wounded Chinese being treated in a clinic, a person was stretching out one of his hands to be treated with mercurochrome. The explanation was that his hand injury had been caused when he grabbed back his belongings from the Vietnamese. A Hong Kong-based UPI correspondent also noted that there were a number of scenes of bandaged refugees whose wounds had been caused by the Vietnamese, according to the film. However, when asked by the TV correspondent about the wounds, these refugees said they were scars from anti-U.S. battles in which they had fought along with the Vietnamese people.

Such contradictory and ironic scenes were only slightly confusing, and this was not the intent of the film maker. As for Ma Li, his way of writing a report was much easier.

According to an AFP report from Bangkok, in his report "Chinese Residents' Tragic Scenes," NCNA special correspondent Ma Li compared the exodus of Chinese nationals from Vietnam with the Vietnamese people's flight from the Americans some 10 years ago. Only our colleague Ma Li is capable of engineering such a great work!

Returnee Refutes TV Distortion

OW071519Y Hanoi VNA in English 1458 GMT 7 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 7 Jun (VNA)--Slanders spread by a Hoa returnee were refuted by Chau Man Long, the Hoa secretary of the Mai Lam factory trade union, at a meeting here on 3 June of 150 Hoa representatives.

Chinese national television's tenth documentary film concerning Hoa people showed a Hoa returnee named Hoang Nghiep Binh who told a mass meeting held recently by the Chinese authorities in Hochou town, across the river from Lao Cai provincial capital, that he had "worked for 19 years as deputy director of the Mai Lam foundry in Hanoi and was recently dismissed by the Vietnamese administration."

Binh added that "as many as 40 Hoa workers had been sacked" from his factory and that "Hoa workers' wages were cut by 20 percent and their food rations were reduced, too."

Chau Man Long said: "At my factory, many Hoa workers whose educational standard is equal only to that of second-form or third-form children have been given favourable conditions to study and to reach the level of the seventh form and higher. Many Hoa workers were allowed to attend courses on economic management and became deputy directors or shop stewards. Binh himself at first was a foundry man but became a deputy director of my factory after training."

"Last year, among the nine workers at the factory who were raised to the sixth grade, six were Hoa. As a rule, a worker who wants to reach the sixth grade must be proficient in many respects. Hoa workers, however, are treated more generously in the matter of language and theoretical standards. Among the factory's six outstanding workers, three are Hoa. The factory has provided jobs for 16- or 17-year-old children of Hoa families, although their educational level was lower than that of newly-recruited Vietnamese workers."

Chau Man Long said his 17-year-old son had been enticed to leave Vietnam when he went to see some Hoa families off on 28 April. He said he had to go to Hochou (Chinese border town across from Lao Cai) to look for his son. On the way, he did not see any Hoa being questioned or searched by Vietnamese authorities, he added.

Concerning Hoang Nghiep Binh, many Hoa workers said that at a meeting of Hoa workers held here in early May, Binh had praised the correct and loyal policy of the Vietnamese party and state toward Hoa people. They also quoted Binh as saying many times that "China is following a wrong line--the line of big-nation chauvinism--and has close ties with the imperialists and international reactionaries."

CONDITIONS OF ETHNIC CHINESE LIVING NEAR BORDER REPORTED

OW070305Y Hanoi VNA in English 0230 GMT 7 Jun 78 OW

["Meeting Hoa People in the Border Area"--VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi, 7 Jun (VNA)--"The Vietnamese state always cares for Hoa workers and cadres," said Ms To Thi Hue Oanh, 41, a chemist now in charge of a laboratory at the Lao Cai apatite mine in the northern border province of Hoang Lien Son.

Ms Oanh lives in a tile-roofed house very close to the Vietnam-China border. She has been working at this mine for 23 years.

"I was sent by the mine's directorate to the Hanoi Polytechnic in 1966," she said.

"After graduating from the faculty of chemistry I returned to this mine and was promoted chief of the mine's laboratory."

Just then, Ms Oanh's husband, Mr Vuong Thuy Khon, came in. Pointing to the certificates of his two labour orders, awarded him by the state, Mr Khon, a driver at the mine, said: "I've been living for 43 years in Vietnam. I feel very sad at the lies told by the Chinese State Council's Overseas Chinese Affairs Office spokesman."

Mr. Tu Gieng Chieng, who came to Vietnam in 1920 and who is now a member of the Communist Party of Vietnam and a deputy chairman of an agricultural cooperative on the outskirts of Lao Cai provincial capital, said: "The Vietnamese authorities treat our ethnic Hoa people very kindly. There is no discrimination against us, nor expulsion of Hoa people as claimed by the Chinese side. Children of Hoa peasants go to the same schools as Vietnamese children, and many of them have graduated teachers, doctors, engineers, and are employed by the Vietnamese state."

Mr. Linh Sinh Giau, born in Kwangtung Province, China, and now member of a bicycle repair cooperative in Lao Cai town, said: "I have ten children. Seven of them are working at state offices, and the other three are studying at general education and vocational schools in Lao Cai Province."

I met Mrs. Ho Thi Dep, 58, who lived at NO 40 Luong Ngoc Quyen Street, Hanoi, on the Ho Kieu Bridge across the border, when she was heading toward Chinese territory with her daughter on 5 June. She said: "There are only a few steps from here to Chinese territory. But I don't want to tell a lie. Our family lived very peacefully and harmoniously with our Vietnamese neighbours. They are very kind, and they never tried to drive us away. I am very thankful to the Vietnamese side for having helped me and created favourable conditions for me to return to my birth place. And now, you see, I am going back to my motherland with all the belongings I can carry."

HO CHI MINH CITY COUNCIL SUPPORTS GOVERNMENT POSITION

OW071527Y Hanoi VNA in English 1510 GMT 7 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 7 Jun (VNA)--The people's council of Ho Chi Minh City has urged the Hoa population to remain calm and carry on with production.

At an extraordinary session held on 6 June, the council, along with many National Assembly deputies, discussed the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry statement on 5 June and adopted a resolution voicing indignation at China's deliberate distortions of facts.

The resolution stressed that the Chinese move was aimed at undermining socialist construction in Vietnam and the time-honoured friendship between the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples. Many councilmen of Chinese origin spoke at the session.

ETHNIC CHINESE INTELLECTUALS DENY ALLEGATIONS OF DISCRIMINATION

OW080905Y Hanoi VNA in English 0702 GMT 8 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 8 Jun (VNA)--"We must defend the truth and point out the dark motives of these who are inciting Hoa people to leave Vietnam," said Lam Be, an agronomist and teacher at the teachers' college in Ho Chi Minh City, at a recent meeting of the City's patriotic intellectuals association. Lam Be added that the fact that many Hoa intellectuals were born and educated in Vietnam is in itself a sharp rebuff to the distortions.

Engineer of electronics Lam Van, at the postal school said that people of Hoa descent in South Vietnam have been considered as Vietnamese for a long time. Therefore, it makes no sense that they are being "maltreated" or "expelled."

Thai Van Chai, a teacher of foreign languages, said his family has lived in Vietnam for three generations; yet, no instance of discrimination had ever been recorded.

Musician Tran Kien Phi said that Hoa people in his ward in the 5th precinct are living and working normally.

Pharmacist Trieu Hoc Can at the Kwangtung hospital said that since the Hoa enjoy the same rights as Vietnamese, Hoa capitalist traders must also comply with the Vietnamese Government's policy on socialist transformation of capitalist trade.

At another meeting held in the fifth precinct, Tieu Kim Lien, a 19-year-old Hoa woman, said: "If discrimination did occur, I would not have been appointed deputy secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union in my ward."

Ms Ly Muoi at the house and land management office in the fifth precinct said that many young Hoa are working at her office and that all accusations of "reduction of food ration" and "withdrawal of work certificates" of Hoa people are untrue.

Hanoi Doctor Quoted

OW080328Y Hanoi VNA in English 0236 GMT 8 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 8 Jun (VNA)--"My family is a good example of the attention given by the Vietnamese party and state to Hoa people," said Quan Dong Hoa, a doctor at the Hanoi Eastern Medicine Research Institute, at a meeting of 150 Hoa people held here on 3 June.

Dr. Quan said: "I was born and grew up in Vietnam. Formerly, my family was poor, my father was a servant at a pharmacy in Hang Ngang Street. I could not go to school. At the age of 16 I had to work as a photographer's assistant at the Trung Hung shop in Hang Bo Street.

After the liberation of North Vietnam (1954), I had the opportunity to go to school. I studied at the Hanoi Polytechnic and graduated in 1961. I became a doctor and worked at the Eastern Medicine Research Institute. The institute has created conditions for me to develop my talent. Therefore, I have succeeded in finding cures for such ailments as rheumatism, liver diseases and nephritis.

"My research papers have been published in the Vietnamese press and many of my articles on eastern medicine have appeared in POPULAR SCIENCE (now SCIENCE AND LIFE), EASTERN MEDICINE magazine, PRACTICAL SCIENCES and SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITIES....

"Being a Hoa, I love China and I try to study and present the scientific achievements of China, especially to write on its medical achievements in the SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITIES magazine.

"My wife works at the building materials company. I have three children, two sons and a daughter. My eldest son, Quang Dong Dan, 20, is a student at the Hanoi Polytechnic. The second, Quang Tha Dan, studies at the Hanoi college of medicine. My daughter is aged three.

"I was given a room with the necessary comforts by the Vietnamese state. In 1975 when my mother was seriously ill, the institute supplied medicines and gave her careful attention.

"Recently, after many Hoa people had left for China, I heard the statement of the spokesman of China's Overseas Chinese Affairs Office that Vietnam is persecuting the Hoa. This came as a great surprise to me."

Dr. Quan said three Hoa from his office had left. "The first to leave was Luong Ky Van and his family. Both he and his wife were working at the institute. They were given a room with adequate furniture and abgarden for cultivation. The second was Ms. Ho Nga, a doctor at the obstetrics department. On the day of their departure, many went to see them off and all of us were in tears. Those are the facts--nobody has been expelled."

MEXICAN, CUBAN, CZECHOSLOVAK, BULGARIAN SUPPORT CITED FOR SRV STANDS

OW080923Y Hanoi VNA in English 0725 GMT 8 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 8 Jun (VNA)--Alfonso D.D. Diaz, deputy minister for foreign affairs of Mexico, has told Vietnamese Ambassador Le Tham that Vietnam's stand on the peaceful settlement of questions in her relations with Kampuchea conforms with Mexico's foreign policy.

The JUVENTUD REBELDE in Cuba on 1 June denounced Kampuchea for not only refusing to respond to Vietnam's proposals, but also increasing its attacks into Vietnamese territory. The Cuban daily calls for stronger solidarity with the Vietnamese people, party and government.

The Czechoslovak paper LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE on 6 June stressed that China's allegations that Hoa people in Vietnam were ostracized and driven out were completely untrue.

The Bulgarian paper TRUD wrote on 3 June that the Peking authorities are posing as defenders of the Hoa people in Vietnam, but for several decades China has abandoned millions of Chinese in Hong Kong and Macao.

AFP: ETHNIC CHINESE PAY IN GOLD TO ESCAPE

OW080621Y Paris AFP in English 0608 GMT 8 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hong Kong, 8 Jun (AFP)--The latest batch of refugees from Vietnam say syndicates there are organising escapes for payment in gold bullion. According to Chinese refugees who arrived here yesterday, payment was usually 10.9 ounces of gold for adults and 6.5 for children. One man said he paid 26.5 ounces to get himself and his family of four out of South Vietnam.

The refugees said the syndicates used touts who assured safe passage out of the south on boats bought from fishermen. One staging point was in the Chinese community of Cholon near Saigon. They added that escapees faced considerable risk, as the Vietnamese authorities had increased land and off-shore patrols to try to halt the exodus by sea.

Hundreds of refugees have already reached various Asian ports, some as far away as Australia. Hong Kong alone has received 600 since the beginning of this year. About 80 of them have been resettled overseas with the help of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

REFUGEES, ASSISTED BY PRC, ARRIVE IN HONG KONG

OW080605Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0548 GMT 8 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hong Kong, 8 Jun (KYODO)--A group of 175 Chinese who fled from Vietnam last month arrived here Wednesday [7 Jun], welcomed by their relatives and friends in Hong Kong. The Chinese, mainly residents in Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon) and the southern Vietnamese port city of Danang, fled from Danang in fishing boats on 29 May.

Three days after, they were forced to land on the Chinese island of Hainantao because their boats broke down. Chinese residents on the island welcomed them, and tried to persuade them to live in China. The islanders told them that if they stayed in China, the authorities would provide them with housing and jobs.

However, the Chinese from Vietnam hoped to continue their journey to Hong Kong, saying that their relatives and friends are living in Hong Kong or other foreign countries.

The Chinese islanders willingly supplied them with food and water to help them navigate for Hong Kong, the fleeing Chinese said. Observers saw the islanders' attitude as reflecting the Chinese Government's stand of giving the Chinese fleeing from Vietnam their freedom to choose their nationality.

After a four-day rest on Hainantao Island, the Chinese from Vietnam left for Hong Kong in the same fishing boats. The boats went out of order again near the Hsisha Islands (Paracel Islands). The Chinese were rescued by fishing boats of Hong Kong and reached here Wednesday.

NHAN DAN CALLS FOR BUILDING UP LOCAL ARMED FORCES

BK080952Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 1 Jun 78 BK

[NHAN DAN 2 June editorial: "Build Firm and Strong Local Armed Forces"]

[Text] The total victory of the anti-U.S. national salvation struggle strongly confirms the vital strategic role of local armed forces. Building the people's armed forces with the three troop categories--the regular army, the regional armed forces and the militia and self-defense forces--is a creative achievement of our party in military leadership.

By constantly increasing the combat strength of our regional armed forces, we have developed people's warfare to the highest level. The regional armed forces are the nucleus of the all-people national defense movement. Our people and armed forces are striving to build the material and technical bases of socialism, and are determined to fight in order to check all the operations of Kampuchean troops who have encroached on our territory and perpetrated crimes against our people.

We constantly maintain vigilance and increase our combat readiness to defeat all the dark schemes of imperialists and other international reactionaries. Although their schemes differ from one another, they are colluding with one another to form a devilish alliance with a view to causing us many difficulties, checking and sabotaging our people's socialist construction, and limiting and delaying the development of our revolution. To insure victory under all circumstances, we have been paying attention to most satisfactorily applying our past valuable experiences.

With a view to building a powerful all-people national defense, while striving to build the people's regular modern army, our party and state have paid much concern to building the regional, militia and self-defense forces. Our regional armed forces involve both provincial and district forces. They have developed from small units, such as companies and battalions, to modern military corps with such branches as artillery, engineer and signal communication.

The development of regional armed forces requires close and regular leadership of party committee echelons, especially at the provincial level, not only by listening to reports of various military agencies and issuing resolutions to promote troop morale, but also by specific, practical efforts to increase the combat strength and capability of these units. Only by assigning capable and qualified cadres to regional armed forces units, can these units be politically improved and firmly organized.

While enhancing the regional armed forces' sense of responsibility to contribute to building the regular army, it is necessary to strengthen the local people's armed forces and to recruit good combatants--who are able to fulfill assigned duties under difficult and complicated circumstances--from among these forces for the regional armed forces. Increasing the regional armed forces' combat strength is to be effected by constantly improving the political, organizational and training tasks, the equipment and weapons, and the technical and tactical abilities of these units, making them really become key local combat forces which coordinate with and assist the militia and self-defense forces in conducting timely combat operations to effectively counter all acts of war regardless what the origin.

The militia and self-defense forces constitute a large armed organization of the masses at the grassroots level. Together with the people, they form a widespread front of the all-people national defense. The people's armed forces, whose mission is to defend their home villages, must also be ready to fight to defend the country. All localities should intensify their local military tasks to increase constantly the combat capability--both quantitatively and qualitatively--of the militia and self-defense forces. In the southern provinces, special attention must be paid to qualitatively improving the political work and the combat ability of the militia and self-defense forces. Party leadership over these forces in every village, hamlet, city ward and factory must be firmly secured.

The militia and self-defense forces in our country have continually scored new achievements. In the northern provinces, many districts have organized major militia and guerilla units to work full time at various project sites which contribute to increasing labor productivity, reducing construction time and increasing economic results. Together with the public security forces and regular troops, the militia and self-defense forces have satisfactorily performed their duties to insure political security and social order and to defend the country's border, coastline and islands.

The militia and self-defense forces in many of the southern provinces have developed the combat traditions of the anti-U.S. struggle and have cooperated with the public security forces, the regular troops and the people to pursue the routed enemy troops, suppress the counterrevolutionaries, maintain security and order and defend the border. The militia and guerrilla forces in Duc Hue district, Long An Province, have set a good example of national defense against the enemy.

With determination to protect the revolutionary gains and firmly safeguard the country's independence and freedom, let all provinces, cities, districts, villages and hamlets increasingly strengthen the regional armed forces and formulate effective operational plans to cope with all situations in order to make their combat forces strong politically, ideologically and organizationally, and to increase their combat capability.

Draft Registration Reported Successful

BK081138Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 6 Jun 78 BK

[Text] In May, youths throughout the country enthusiastically registered to join the armed forces to fulfill their military service and build and defend the fatherland.

In Ho Chi Minh City, ceremonies to send the youth to join the army were solemnly organized in all 17 precincts and districts. In Hoc Mon and Nha Be districts, almost all the youth of draft age have registered for physical checkups for the draft. Many villages, hamlets, enterprises and organs have organized discussion sessions on army traditions for youth union members and other youths. Binh Thanh district, an exemplary district which has overfulfilled the norms for troop recruitment for 2 consecutive years, has quickly and comprehensively fulfilled the recruiting requirements, both in quantity and numbers.

In An Giang Province, as of 20 May, 5,656 youth union members have registered for military service. In (Bay Nui) district, the number of youth who have met selection requirements has exceeded the expected number. Among those selected are 86 members of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union. Besides registering for the draft, youth union members in An Giang Province have also enthusiastically volunteered to join guerrilla units to defend the border and hamlets and villages, the youth union has also organized thousands of youth to carry out combat activities and tens of thousands of other youth to join assault units to carry out irrigation work.

In Ha Tuyen Province, in this year's first phase of troop recruitment, 100 percent of the youths registered for military service. Meo Vac district has continued to take the lead in quickly and comprehensively fulfilling the troop recruiting requirements in Military Region I. All youth union echelons have also organized sessions to educate ethnic minority youth on political activities, on the situation and new tasks and on national traditions.

In Quang Ninh Province, as of the end of May, 13 districts and cities from the mountainous to the coastal regions have completed the first phase of troop recruitment. Uong Bi city has even registered an additional 50 percent over the quota of troops to be recruited in the second phase of troop recruitment for 1978.

SOVIET-EQUIPPED FACTORY INCREASES TRAINING OF WORKERS

OW070721Y Hanoi VNA in English 0658 GMT 7 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 6 Jun (VNA)--Since its inauguration in 1958, Soviet-equipped Hanoi machine tools factory Number 1, the first factory of the engineering service of Vietnam, has trained 138 engineers, 184 technicians and 4,000 skilled workers through its in-service training systems.

Besides, in the past 20 years, the factory has raised the average cultural level of nearly 10,000 workers from the fifth to the eighth form of the ten-year program.

The factory has four in-service training systems: complementary general education, complementary technical and professional training, technical courses for workers, and higher and secondary education.

The factory has so far opened seven university courses on mechanical engineering and nine secondary courses on machine construction, metallurgy and economic management.

NHAN DAN CHIEF EDITOR INTERVIEWED ON CAMBODIAN, PRC RELATIONS

OW060541Y Tokyo AKAHATA in Japanese 28, 29 May 78 pp 3, 4 OW

[Text of 23 May interview with NHAN DAN Chief Editor Hoang Tung in Tokyo by AKAHATA Sunday edition Chief Editor Yatsushi Kitani]

[Excerpt] Kitani: Now let us talk about the dispute between Vietnam and Cambodia. What, in your opinion, is the main cause of the dispute?

Hoang Tung: The dispute stems from Cambodia's political stand. Cambodian leaders claim that they are working to realize total "socialism" while Vietnamese leaders are engaged in half-baked revolution. They are taking the road of parochial nationalism, stirring up hatred against Vietnam among their people.

Kitani: AKAHATA readers and others who supported Indochina's liberation in the past are all worried about the dispute.

Hoang Tung: Both Vietnamese and Cambodian revolutionaries fought foreign aggressors shoulder to shoulder for several decades. Honestly, we have done nothing wrong to Cambodia. During our common liberation struggle, the Central Committee of the Cambodian Communist Party frequently sent our party cables of thanks for our support to Cambodia. We have already published some of those cables. When necessary, we will publish more of them.

Cambodian leaders allege that Vietnam is plotting to seize Cambodia to create an Indochina confederation. But Vietnamese leaders have never expressed this view. Of course, there are no Vietnamese troops stationed in Cambodia. Thus, Cambodian leaders have no evidence whatsoever to support their allegations, have they?

Kitani: What is the truth about the "mass exodus of Chinese residents in Vietnam to China?" This is now a daily topic of conversation in Japan. I heard that a large number of those returnees are from northern Vietnam.

Hoang Tung: At the time of South Vietnam's liberation, the majority of Chinese residents leaving Vietnam were those who had lived in the south. They did not return to China but instead moved to Taiwan, Hong Kong and other Southeast Asian nations.

However, quite recently Chinese began to leave northern Vietnam as well. Vietnam has never carried out any discriminatory policies against those Chinese residents. They enjoyed the same rights as the Vietnamese people. In fact, they gladly took part in the war of liberation of the Vietnamese people.

They are now telling one another that "our fatherland is beckoning us back." They are also professing openly that "we have no choice but to leave here because China's present support of Cambodia will only incite the Vietnamese authorities to increase their discrimination against us Chinese in Vietnam."

Kitani: I understand that Xuan Thuy (secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party) made a statement on this issue.

Hoang Tung: In his statement, Xuan Thuy called on those Chinese residents hoping to return to China to follow the required application procedures. He assured them that upon receipt of the applications, the Vietnamese Government will make proper arrangements for their return. He also stressed that the Vietnamese Government will always welcome those who have returned to China but desire to come back to Vietnam.

Kitani: While staying in Hanoi, I met with some Chinese residents. I heard all of them expressing support for and trust in the Vietnamese party and government. I cannot understand the recent sudden change in their attitude.

Hoang Tung: The change occurred just this year after a border dispute erupted between Vietnam and Cambodia. Before then, Chinese residents in Vietnam gladly took part in the activities of the Vietnamese Communist Party, communist youth union, women's union and other organizations.

Kitani: I would like to ask about the reform in South Vietnam's commercial sector. It has been reported in Japan that the reform only resulted in an economic disaster for the Vietnamese people. Could you explain this commercial reform in South Vietnam?

Hoang Tung: Privately owned industrial and commercial enterprises in South Vietnam are few in number. There is not a single large factory. The several hundred plants scattered throughout South Vietnam are all small. Big commercial enterprises are also quite rare. Before the liberation of South Vietnam, most commercial establishments could only meet domestic consumption by importing foreign commodities.

Today, we say we have socialized our industry and commerce in South Vietnam. This means we have changed the economic system. However, this change has had practically no effect on productivity.

In other words, despite the change in the economic system, fundamental industrial organizations are continuing their productive activities. Businessmen are participating in factory management with key state officials. Their capital has not been expropriated but invested and will gradually be paid back.

The state will have to make further capital investments in those enterprises, thereby increasing the number of their workers and functionaries and their operational scale.

Now let me say a few words about merchants. Three years have passed since the liberation of South Vietnam and their stocks are almost depleted. They used to hoard goods for future sale in anticipation of better prices. This practice contributed to a rise in commodity prices. However, most of them now have no more commodities to sell. We are urging them to work in the industrial and agricultural sectors.

They are encouraged to invest their capital in production. This new investment of their capital in production activities does not mean their money is being expropriated by the state. It remains theirs. What is more, we have never imprisoned them because of their opposition to our commercial reform. They are treated equally.

Some of them have already changed jobs to work in the field of production. We are providing them with assistance. We hope to change them with friendly persuasion.

Kitani: When I visited Cholon (a Chinese area in Ho Chi Minh City) before liberation, I thought that reform there would be very difficult to carry out. How is the situation in Cholon now?

Hoang Tung: Cholon is making changes in compliance with our policy. Almost all of the workers, including Chinese residents, support these changes. The number of working people is nearly 100 times that of capitalists. Some outstanding workers have become managers of enterprises.

Kitani: What is the policy toward merchants and capitalists?

Hoang Tung: We get capitalist together and leaders explain our policy to them in person. We also hold meetings of workers and appeal to them to support the government's policy.

If and when merchants and capitalists agree to transfer their activities to the area of production, we direct them to places where production activities are possible and we call on scientists and technicians to give them technical assistance. For example, we organize observation tours of other provinces for merchants and show them production sites.

Kitani: You mean they get to see production sites in person?

Hoang Tung: Yes. Local leaders receive them and explain what they can do in the area of production.

Kitani: Some Japanese media previously reported that because of a wide difference between the economy of the north and that of the south, unification of Vietnam would be very difficult to accomplish. What is the situation now after 3 years?

Hoang Tung: As a matter of fact, the gap between the two areas is not that significant. The biggest difference is the fact that there was too much merchandise in South Vietnam because it received U.S. assistance each year the U.S. forces were stationed there and, hence, large quantities of goods were brought in from abroad.

However, the south is no match for the north in industrial potential. On the other hand, the south tops the north in the production of consumer goods. The north outdistances the south in heavy industry--both numerically and in size. The north prevails over the south in the iron industry, although its scale is small, and the north produces more electric power, coal, cement and chemical fertilizer than the south. Apatite is produced only in the north.

The north has three textile mills, one each in Nam Dinh, Hanoi and (Binh Hu). The (Binh Hu) mill is a new one. Textile production in the north and south are about the same.

Speaking of agriculture, the Mekong Delta area is blessed with better natural conditions. Farming in central Vietnam is as developed as that in the north, but is still faced with unfavorable natural conditions. While the north harvests rice twice a year, the Mekong Delta area still harvests rice only once a year.

In short, there is no major difference in economic development between the north and south. The national economy, once united, will be stronger.

Kitani: Let us go back to the question of Vietnamese refugees. AKAHATA readers, who have been supporting Vietnam, are very much concerned about this question.

Hoang Tung: When we launched the spring offensive (in 1975) on the eve of liberation, the United States carried out emergency refugee evacuation operations. They carried out the same operations as the French did after their defeat in the first Indochina war--moving large numbers of people from the north to the south. However, our victory came so quickly that it was impossible for the United States to take too many Vietnamese people out of the country.

The United States continued evacuation operations even after liberation. The refugees have connections with the old regime in one way or another or with families living abroad.

They run away by crossing the sea. The reactionary forces at home have been disarmed but they are still there. Some are used to the way of life under the old society and do not want to live in the new society.

Kitani: Judging from the clothes worn by the refugees, we can tell that they were more prosperous than the grassroots people in the old society. But are there still underground organizations in South Vietnam which conspire to help runaways?

Hoang Tung: Yes, there are. They are carrying out clandestine operations just like the French did to resettle people from the north to the south. The United States is asking Southeast Asian nations to help in these activities.

Kitani: I am aware of the fact that massive anticommunist demagogic propaganda campaigns were carried out in South Vietnam before liberation. Japan is now being exposed to vicious anticommunist propaganda. What do you think about this?

Hoang Tung: The world capitalist camp is increasingly feeling what it calls the "communist threat", so the capitalist camp is trying to unite all anticommunist forces.

The evacuation of South Vietnamese refugees is part of their anticommunist campaign. The French troops who remained in some areas of Vietnam immediately after the war of resistance against France incited the local people to leave their homes by propagandizing that "the communists are barbarous."

On the eve of the U.S. defeat, the Americans propagandized that those of the old regime who worked with the Americans would be killed and "Saigon will become a sea of blood." They are still using runaways to paint a dark picture of the new society in Vietnam and to propagandize that they fled the country in search of freedom and to extricate themselves from communist oppression.

However, no one dares allege that massacres and terrorist acts have taken place in Vietnam.

Kitani: Most of the Vietnamese refugees who went to the United States have a poor life and are discriminated against. There were even reports that some groups demanded that they be returned to Vietnam.

Hoang Tung: None has yet returned, but we believe that there will be some in the days to come. We will welcome them if they return.

Kitani: What measures are being taken in the south to counter false anticommunist propaganda?

Hoang Tung: The reactionary forces use word-of-mouth communications to spread their propaganda. For example, when the government planned to vaccinate students in the south, reactionary elements spread the word that "the government is going to get blood from students and use it for transfusions for soldiers wounded on the border with Cambodia." As a result, some frightened students failed to attend their classes.

Also, immediately before liberation they used to scare people by saying that once liberated, girls in urban areas would be forced to marry "Viet Cong" soldiers. They even said that North Vietnam would send its cadres to the south and grasp all power. They waged psychological warfare every day by saying things like that.

To counter their propaganda, we have been tenaciously disseminating the truth and proving it with deeds.

Kitani: What do you think of the development of relations between Vietnam and Japan?

Hoang Tung: I think that there are three important areas in Vietnamese-Japanese relations. The first area covers the relations between the VCP and the JCP. There are fine traditions here which are further developing each day.

The second area comprises the relationship between the Vietnamese and Japanese peoples. The two peoples were firmly united in the war of resistance against U.S. imperialism and their relations continue to develop today. Thus, the two peoples are promoting mutual understanding and further consolidating their unity in the struggle to achieve their respective causes of peace, independence, democracy and social progress.

The third area is the state relationship between two countries which have different economic and social systems. We are pursuing the normalization of relations between our two countries on the basis of the principle of equality and reciprocity. We maintain that our two countries should expand economic and cultural relations in accordance with this principle.

The relations between our two countries have been normalized and embassies established in each country. However, our economic relations have yet to be developed. A Japanese newspaper has asked me which side I thought should take the initiative for developing our relations--Japan or Vietnam. I replied, "We will concede it to Japan."

Kitani: Nixon (former U.S. president) and Kissinger (former U.S. secretary of state) have published their memoirs, have they not?

Hoang Tung: When we have read their memoirs and feel the need to answer questions about Vietnam or make something clear, we will publish this in our newspaper. We have sufficient data, including minutes of various talks and correspondence.

Kitani: AKAHATA carried a detailed account of the spring offensive from the memoirs of VPA Chief of General Staff Van Tien Dung which he contributed to NHAN DAN and QUAN DOI NHAN DAN. Our readers were delighted with it. Now, we are looking forward to reading interesting serial articles countering Nixon's and Kissinger's memoirs.

Hoang Tung: Yes, but it is still too early to publish any material. If it were published now, confusion might arise in various respects. But, of course, we are confident that justice is on our side.

Kitani: Thank you very much.

PREMIER'S DECISION ON SETTLEMENT OF REGISTERED MONEY

OW071515Y Hanoi VNA in English 1505 GMT 7 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 7 Jun (VNA)--The premier has issued a decision on money registered but not exchanged during the recent currency reform. During the changeover to the new currency last May each person was allowed only a limited cash sum for his or her immediate needs. The remainder was registered in savings or other accounts.

Concerning working people, including public employees, workers, peasants, handicraft workers and small traders, the bank will refund all registered money in cash or will transfer such sums to savings banks if the owners so request.

With regard to the households of traders and industrialists, their money will be registered in bank accounts, and they will be permitted to make withdrawals as necessitated by production and legal businesses.

Foreign residents will be treated as Vietnamese working people.

Regarding the common funds of religious communities--churches, pagodas, etc--their assets will be registered in bank accounts and may be progressively withdrawn as required. The private moneys of the clergy will be deposited in savings accounts.

With regard to the those engaged in dishonest trades, such as hoarders, smugglers and money traffickers, the administration will investigate and deal with them according to law.

10,000 HAIPHONG YOUTHS TO GO TO PROVINCE BORDERING PRC

OWO81245Y Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 8 Jun 78 OW

[Text] One-thousand young people in Haiphong east of Hanoi have volunteered to go and settle in the new economic zones in Mong Cai district, Quang Ninh Province bordering on China. This is the first phase of the plan to move 10,000 young volunteers to the new economic zones and to fill the vacuum left by Hoa people who were coerced into fleeing to China. The young volunteers said they were determined to build Quang Ninh into a strong and prosperous province.

SOUTHERN YOUTHS INCREASE NATIONAL DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

OWO81254Y Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 8 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Young people across the country are stepping up activities to fulfill the tasks of national construction and defense.

Phu Quoc district of the southern province of Kien Giang is paying a lot of attention to the build up of militia and guerrilla forces. The district has guided the people to build shelters and fighting villages and to stand ready to fight the enemy's adventures. The militia and guerrilla forces are determined to defend the revolutionary gains, and punish the spies and foreign commandos smuggled into the district. Guerrillas patrol the district 'round the clock, learn to use assorted weapons and coordinate in combat on varied terrain.

Thousands of young people in Hau Giang Province have joined the army. The new recruits in Soc Trang town are more than expected.

GIA LAI-CONG TUM PROVINCE BUILDS COMBAT VILLAGES FOR DEFENSE

OWO81245Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 5 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Implementing the slogan "Each border citizen is a border defense combatant," the Gia Lai-Cong Tum provincial party committee and military command are concentrating efforts on building combat villages to defend the border areas. The militia and guerrilla units in Dac To, (Chu Prong) and (Chu Phach) districts have been consolidated and have been mounting patrols and guards and practicing various combat plans under different circumstances. The districts in the province have been informing the people of the enemy's plots and their areas' tasks and have prepared material bases and forces for supporting combat and achieving victories.

Recently, the armed forces and people in the province punished the intruders by killing 83 of them and seizing dozens of firearms, and uncovered counterrevolutionary elements.

DISTRICT IN KIEN GIANG PROVINCE SPLIT INTO TWO

BK080905Y Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 6 Jun 78 BK

[Text] The Council of Ministers issued a decision to divide Chau Thanh district, Kien Giang Province, into two separate districts called (Hon Dat) and Chau Thanh. (Hon Dat) district includes (Nam Thai Son), (My Lam) and (Soc Son) villages of the former Chau Thanh district and (Binh Son) village from Ha Tien district. Chau Thanh district includes (Phi Thong), (Muon Tho), (Duc Tuong), (Binh An), (Minh Hoa) and (Vinh Hoa Hiep) villages and (Rach Ro) town of the former Chau Thanh district.

MALAYSIA

FRASER, LE KUAN YEW TO MEET WITH HUSSEIN ON ECONOMIC ISSUES

BK080642Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0448 GMT 8 Jun 78 BK

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 8 Jun (AFP)--The Australian, Malaysian and Singapore prime ministers are expected to meet in Kuala Lumpur later this month for talks on trade and economic issues, authoritative sources said here today. The three leaders--Australia's Mr Malcolm Fraser, Malaysia's Datuk Hussein bin Onn and Singapore's Mr Lee Kuan Yew--are also expected to discuss regional security problems.

The sources said this was inevitable in view of the growing tension in the region due to the confrontation between China and Vietnam and the recent visit to the region by the United States Vice President Walter Mondale.

The 1-day meeting is due to be held on June 18, while Mr Fraser will be on his way home after his current visits to the United States, Europe and Singapore.

The talks will probably be held over lunch and both Mr Fraser and Mr Lee are expected to return home in the evening. The June 18 meeting takes place immediately after the annual meeting of the foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in Bangkok and their meeting with Japanese Foreign Minister Mr Sonoda Sunao on June 17. It is also just 4 days before Mr Lee flies to Indonesia for talks with President Suharto--from June 15 to 27. The sources pointed out that the tripartite meeting will be the first between two ASEAN leaders and a non-ASEAN regional leader.

The subjects to be discussed include the multilateral trade negotiations, the north-south dialogue, the increasing tendency towards protectionism and regional economic issues.

The sources said the tripartite talks are held in the backdrop of increasing Japanese, Australian and New Zealand actions behind the scenes to be more involved in ASEAN, particularly in its joint economic projects.

These links were formalised when the Japanese, Australian and New Zealand prime ministers met the ASEAN leaders at the summit in Kuala Lumpur last August.

These links would be extended at next week's Phatthaya meeting, after which the ASEAN foreign ministers will hold talks with Mr Sonoda.

The sources said: "The important fact about the exchange of visits by ASEAN leaders is that they are meeting with each other to find out their views first hand.

Before Mr Lee's visit to Malaysia and Indonesia, President Suharto and Datuk Hussein met in Labuan, Sabah, last month. Thailand's Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan visited each of his ASEAN colleagues earlier this year before he visited China.

Malaysian and Singapore officials declined to comment on the tripartite meeting. They were unwilling even to discuss why the talks between the two ASEAN leaders in Kuala Lumpur are attended by a non-ASEAN prime minister. However, they pointed out Australia's links with Singapore and Malaysia within the framework of the five-power defence arrangements, which include Britain and New Zealand.

MALACCA STRAIT LITTORAL STATES TO FINALIZE TRAFFIC RULES

BK041348Y Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0630 GMT 4 Jun 78 BK

[Text] The Malaysian national news agency, BERNAMA, said intense negotiations between the three littoral states of the Malacca Strait--Indonesia, Singapore and Malaysia--are now underway to finalize the rules governing the traffic separation scheme for the strait to insure there is no further delay of the scheme.

According to informed sources, at the moment anything goes with the shipping traffic in the Malacca Strait, one of the busiest shipping lanes in the world, and it is a matter of luck that no collision occurs.

The traffic separation scheme--the idea was molded 10 years ago and accepted by the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Council last November--is aimed at regulating traffic in the strait to minimize collision and pollution in the strait. The sources said the rules when agreed upon by the three countries will have to be accepted by the user countries of the strait, the main one being Japan. The sources felt that the scheme would take some time to realize because the [word indistinct] of the strait have yet to be undertaken and the navigational lanes need to be laid out with beacons, and so on.

SINGAPORE

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM JAKARTA ASEAN MEETING

BK071345Y Singapore Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 7 Jun 78 BK

[Text] The finance minister, Mr Hon Sui Sen, is back from Jakarta after attending the sixth ASEAN economic ministers conference. He was accompanied by the minister of state for communications, Mr Ong Teng Cheong, the minister of state for finance, Mr Goh Chok Tong, and other senior government officials.

During their 2-day meeting, the ASEAN economic ministers discussed among other things greater interregional trade, the five ASEAN industrial projects, the question of a free trade zone and joint industrial projects with third countries. They also approved 755 more commodities under the preferential trading arrangement.

Speaking to newsmen at Paya Lebar Airport, Mr Hon said the economic ministers were genuinely satisfied with the outcome of the conference.

Commenting on Singapore's diesel engine project, one of the issues discussed at the conference, Mr Hon pointed out that its market feasibility study will have to be reviewed to further reduce its engine capacity from 500 hp upwards to--with the approval of Indonesia--200 hp upwards.

He added that the ministers had approved the Indonesian and Malaysian urea projects which should be implemented in September. Details of these projects would be worked out by the industry, mineral and energy committee.

The minister of state for communications, Mr Ong Teng Cheong, said the ministers expressed their concern with Australia's civil aviation policy. He noted that a cheap air fare between Australia and Britain would affect ASEAN's tourist trade.

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